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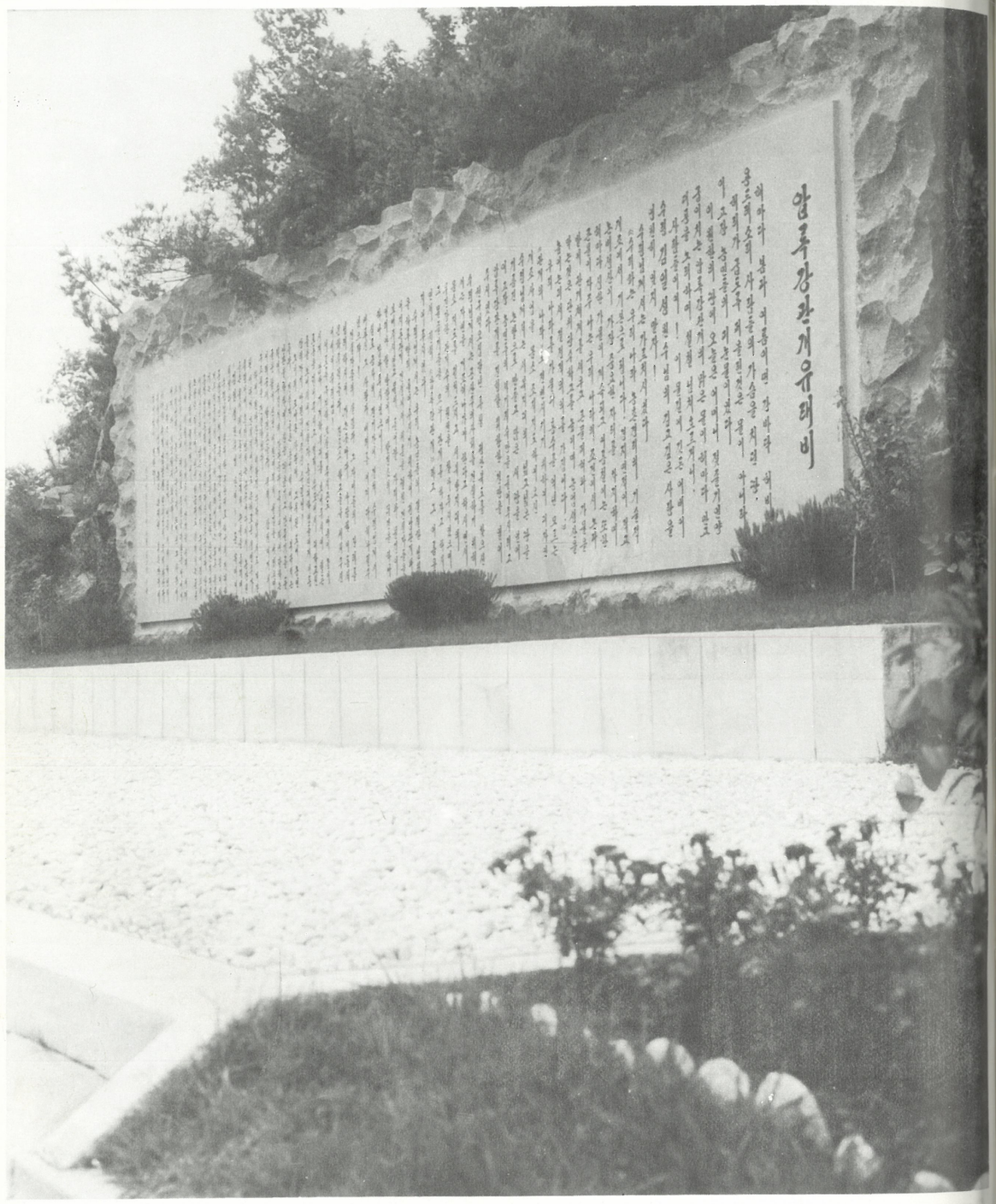
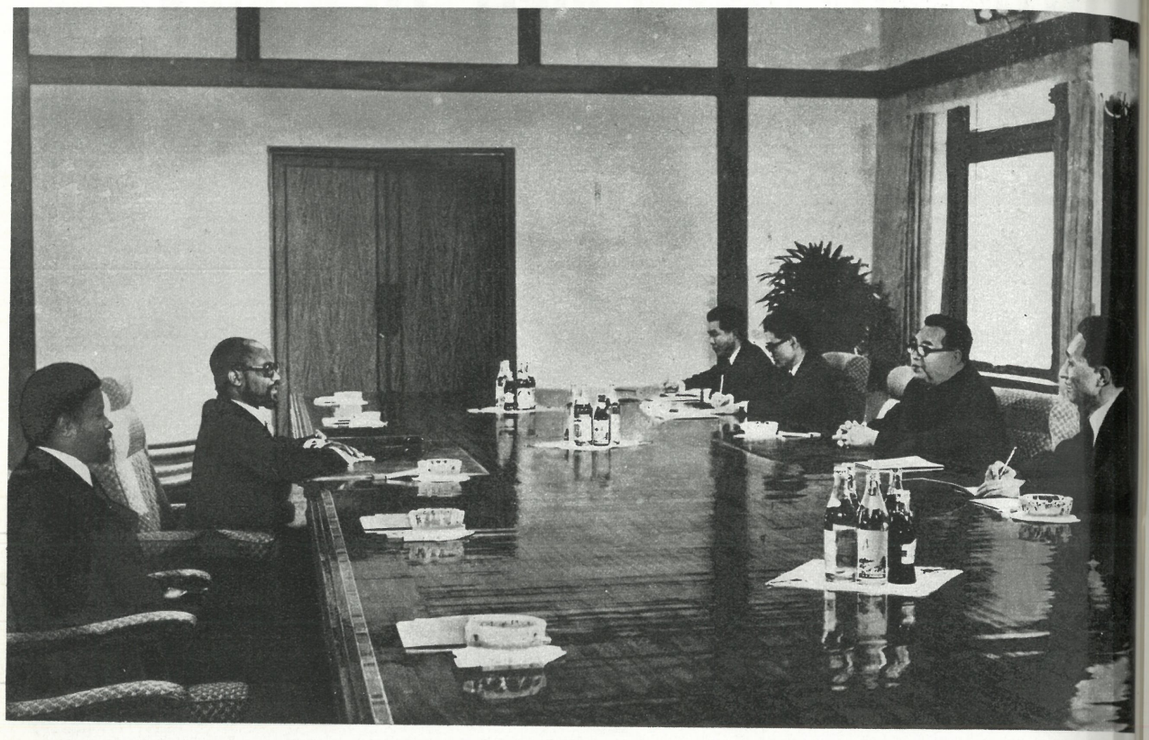


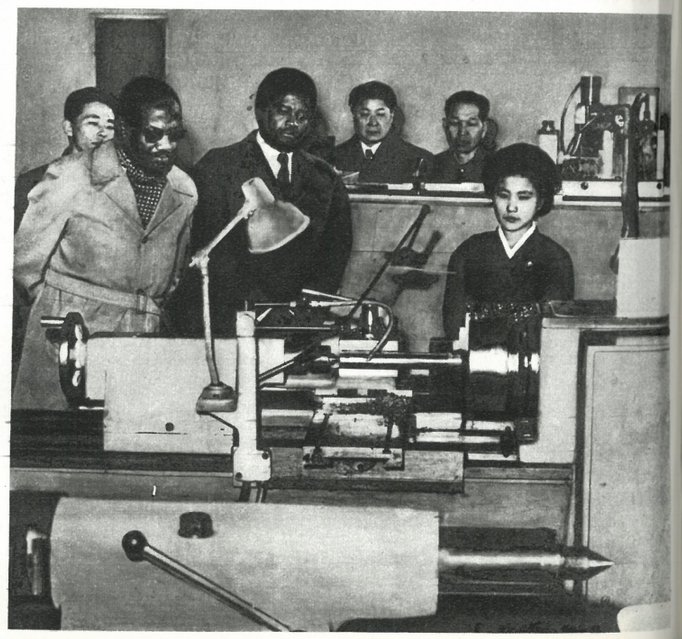
FOREIGNERS ON VISIT TO KOREA

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the special envoy of President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

The special envoy of President of the Arab Republic of Egypt on a visit to the great leader's old house at historic Mangyongdae

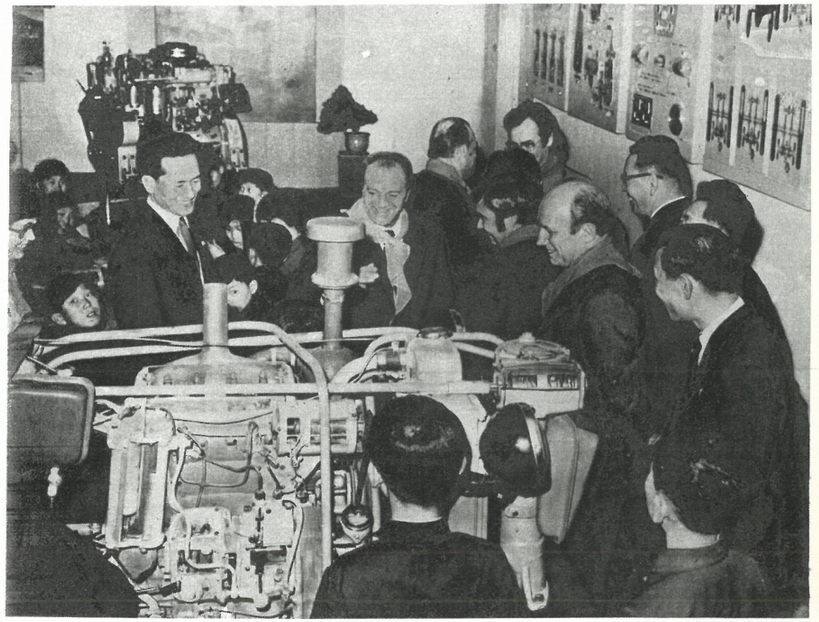


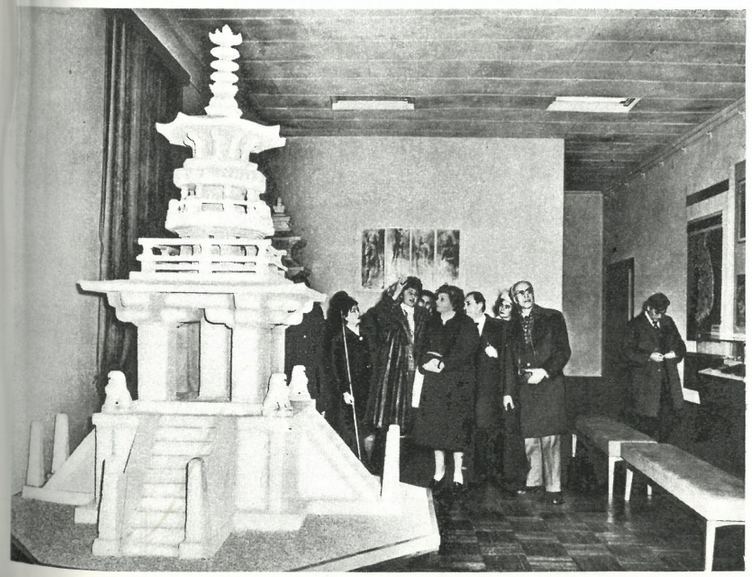
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the special envoy of the Emperor of the Central African Empire



The special envoy of the Emperor of the Central African Empire inspects the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition

The government economic delegation of the German Democratic Republic inspects the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace





The public health delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia inspects the Central History Museum of Korea

Receiving the Three-Revolution Red Flag

— At the Unha Cooperative Farm, Unjon County, North Pyongan Province, Which Attained Good Results in Last Year's Farming by Thoroughly Applying the Juche Farming Methods under the Banner of Three Revolutions —

Members of the Unha Cooperative Farm present at the Three-Revolution Red Flag receiving ceremony

Boundless are the joy and honour of receiving the Three-Revolution Red Flag

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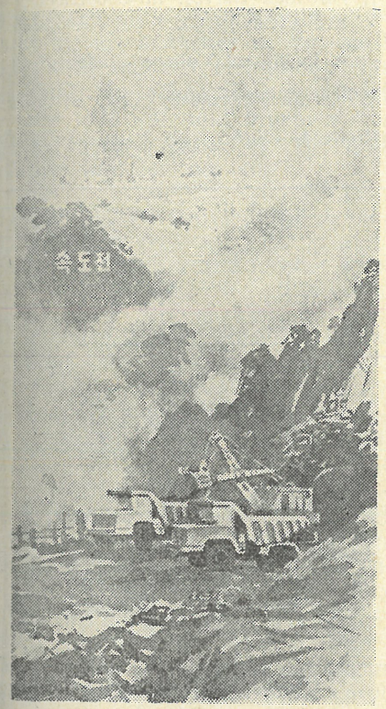

MONTHLY JOURNAL

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FRONT COVER: For another bumper harvest

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The monument erected to commemorate the love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the people associated with the Amnok-gang Irrigation System

INSIDE BACK COVER: loaders are mass-produced

BACK COVER: In the man-made "sea"

Splendid Blueprint

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Second Seven-Year Plan is a grand plan of economic construction for firmly equipping all branches of the national economy with modern technology and further increasing the economic power of the country, and is a splendid blueprint for hastening the historic cause of the building of socialism and communism."

The respected and beloved leader set out the Second Seven-Year Plan at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly.

It is a grand programme of economic construction for further strengthening our mighty socialist industrial state by making our economy more independent and scientific and technical and a splendid blueprint for hastening the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The Second Seven-Year Plan sets itself an unprecedentedly high goal and envisages a high rate of growth. At the end of the plan, we shall annually produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products and 10 million tons of grain, and reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland.

In the plan period the total value of industrial output will increase 2.2 times, with the production of the means of production growing 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times, and our industrial production will grow annually by 12.1 per cent.

In this period agriculture will develop at a very high rate to attain the grain production goal of 10 million tons and the output of meat, fruits, vegetables and industrial crops will rise considerably.

During the new long-term plan the state capital construction investments will double those in the last 7 years and more than 80 per cent of them will go to productive construction such as of industrial, agricultural, transport and communications facilities.

Through deepening the technical revolution, we shall increase labour productivity 1.7 times in industry and 1.6 times in construction and ensure more than 75 per cent of the growth in the total industrial output value by enhancing labour productivity.

The Second Seven-Year Plan provides for extensively accelerating the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The principal task of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standard still higher by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific at an accelerated pace."

The Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy demand that Juche be thoroughly established in economic construction to further increase economic independence, the technical revolution deepened to introduce comprehensive mechanization and automation in all production processes and definite priority given to scientific research work to place the national economy as a whole on a new scientific basis.

In order to meet this demand, the new long-term plan stipulates for giving definite priority to the power industry and the mining industry which are cardinal for making industry Juche-oriented to further enlarge and strengthen our fuel-power bases and raw-material bases and consolidate them qualitatively.

In order to strengthen the independence of the metallurgical industry, we will markedly increase the production capacity of steel and rolled steel and multiply the output of second-stage processed metal goods and expand the production of nonferrous metals, especially the production of aluminium and rare and pure metals from domestic raw materials.

The new long-range plan also provides for creating new industrial branches and further perfecting the inner structure and production processes of the engineering, chemical and other industries above all and turning out at home and supplying some of raw materials and machines and equipment which have been imported so far.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan, the policy of making the national economy Juche-oriented will be thoroughly implemented, which will enable us to solidify our fuel-power bases and raw-material bases for the eternal prosperity of the country and further develop the processing industry to meet our needs for raw materials, fuel, power and machines and equipment with our own, and thus further strengthen the foundation of our socialist independent national economy and push forward the socialist economic construction more rapidly.

The modernization and scientification of the national economy will be actively promoted to introduce comprehensive mechanization and automation in the production processes of all branches and place the national economy as a whole on a solid scientific-technological basis and make it take on an entirely new look.

During the new long-term plan, while modernizing the technical equipment of industry, we will work to scientifically manage it and perfect the processes and methods of production in all industrial branches as required by modern science.

It is particularly to be noted that in this period large-scale nature-remaking projects and the rural technical revolution will be mightily promoted to raise the industrialization and modernization of farming to new heights and do crop farming and stock breeding and fruit farming in a scientific manner as required by the Juche farming methods.

All these show that the new long-term plan is a splendid blueprint of the socialist economic construction to realize the far-reaching plan of the great leader to further strengthen our socialist independent national economy and free all the working people from arduous labour as soon as possible by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific.

It is the supreme principle governing the activities of our Party and state to systematically promote the material and cultural welfare of the people.

During the new plan, the national income promoting the people's welfare will increase 1.9 times and the living standards of factory and office workers and the farmers will equally rise higher still.

During this period all the working people will get huge additional state benefits from price cut, especially more material and cultural benefits from socio-cultural services than the remuneration for their work done.

Modern houses will be built for 200,000-300,000 urban and rural families every year, the central heating system introduced in all provincial capitals and many other cities.

Especially, measures will be taken to obliterate the distinction in the living conditions of the urban and rural population and all the rural population will live as cultured a life as the urban dwellers.

When the new long-term plan is fulfilled, our country will strikingly demonstrate its might as a strong socialist industrial state in the scale and rate of production, the per-capita output of major industrial goods and the technical equipment of the national economy, and our people will lead a more bountiful and fruitful life politically, economically and culturally.

Main Content of Socialist Education

In his immortal work "Theses on Socialist Education" the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives a flawless scientific and theoretical explanation on the content of socialist education.

The content of education characterizes its nature and quality. Only by correctly defining its content can socialist education fulfil its aim and mission.

In the theses the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly defines the general orientation, standard, principles and demands in composing the content of socialist education and systematically clarifies the main components of the content of socialist education and the order and stage in the formation of the content of education.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung says:

"The content of socialist education should be so composed as to revolutionize and working-classize people and bring them up to be men of a communist type well prepared mentally, morally and physically and developed versatilely." ("Theses on Socialist Education," Eng. ed., p. 16.)

The theory on the content of socialist education expounded in the theses states that the content of this education should be formed so as to train the rising generation to be communist-type men developed versatilely, on the principle of giving priority to politico-ideological education while pushing ahead with scientific and technical education and physical education as an integrated process.

Politico-ideological education holds the most important place in the content of socialist education. Through proper politico-ideological education it is possible to rear the students into revolutionaries equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and ideological and moral qualities as befitting communist-type men.

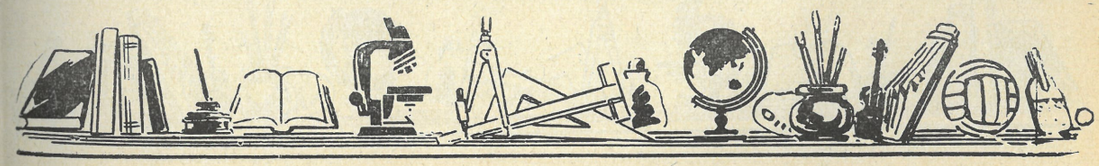
The essential feature of man as social being is that he has ideological consciousness and creative ability. Only those who do revolutionary thinking act in a revolutionary way.

Man's creative ability is regulated by his ideological consciousness and contributes to attaining the aim of his action. As ideological consciousness determines the value and quality of man and regulates his activities, arming people with communist ideas is vital in the work of training all-roundly developed communist-type men.

Politico-ideological education helps the students to form a revolutionary ideological viewpoint and increase their revolutionary awareness and enthusiasm and makes it possible to conduct well both scientific and technological education and physical education.

Therefore, the content of socialist education should be so composed that the whole course of education becomes the process of communist ideological transformation and ideological revolution with the primary emphasis on politico-ideological education.

"Theses on Socialist Education" elucidates systematically the details of politico-ideological education.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung says:

"What is of paramount importance in politico-ideological education is to equip students firmly with the Juche idea." (Ibid., p. 17.)

Only when they are armed firmly with the Juche idea and think and act as it demands, the people can become genuine masters of the revolution and construction and revolutionaries equipped with independent ideological consciousness and creative ability. Strengthening the education in Party policy and in the revolutionary traditions with the main emphasis on fostering fidelity to the Party and the leader is most important in socialist education.

The theses points out that it is also important in politico-ideological education to intensify revolutionary, communist education.

To equip the students firmly with the revolutionary ideological consciousness of the working class and communist morality is one of the important conditions for rearing harmoniously developed communist-type men.

The educational theses defines as the content of politico-ideological education arming with faith in communism and revolutionary optimism, class education, education in collectivism, cultivation of the communist attitude to labour and education in socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. These enable people to fully possess the politico-ideological qualities of communist-type men.

The theses on education also defines it as the content of politico-ideological education to educate children and students in the spirit of abiding by the socialist law and teach them to acquire communist morality and the socialist way of life; this makes it possible to rear true Communists who behave under the communist rule of conduct.

Another major component of the content of socialist education is to strengthen scientific and technological education.

Cultivating a creative ability to actively transform nature and society through modern science and technology is an absolute must for training communist revolutionaries.

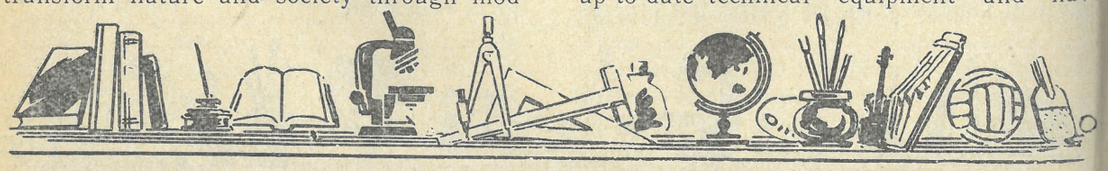
Man's creative activity to transform nature and society should be supported by scientific knowledge. If he lacks scientific knowledge of nature and society, his activity cannot but be blind; then, he cannot fight positively to remake nature and society as he wishes and demands.

The theses makes sure that scientific and technical education of the students is strengthened, which makes them acquire the achievements of advanced science and technology gained by mankind and cultivates the ability to apply them, and thus helps them to have the ability to understand and transform nature and society.

The theses clarifies the order and stages of imparting general knowledge and specialized knowledge in scientific and technical education as well as the principles and methods in correctly imparting basic general knowledge and basic technical know-how in general education and closely combining universal principle with practical ability in specialized education.

The theses stipulates that basic general knowledge should be fully given to the students before anything else at the stage of general education, primary and secondary education, and this should be properly combined with basic technical education, and art education should be conducted well. This enables them to lay a firm basis for gaining many-sided knowledge of nature and society and modern science and technology for their specialities.

The theses points out that at the stage of higher education that gives specialized knowledge following the completion of general secondary education, education in natural and social sciences, specialized techniques in particular, should be intensified among the students. This makes it possible to acquire deep know-how about nature and society in different fields of speciality, grasp the principles of modern production and technological engineering, handle efficiently up-to-date technical equipment and have



creative ability to actively solve scientific and technical problems arising in revolutionary practice.

Still another major component of the content of socialist education is physical education.

Man's independent and creative activity must be backed up by strong physique.

Without this he cannot work independently and creatively, however excellent ideas and rich knowledge he may have.

The theses asks all the educational institutions to systematize physical education, popularize physical culture and sports and make it an everyday need, so that students can fully prepare physically for labour and national defence and acquire more than one sports technique.

The theory on the content of socialist education offered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung makes the work of rearing harmoniously-developed communist-type men thoroughly revolutionary, and scientific and realistic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung says:

"The content of socialist education should be thoroughly revolutionary, and scientific and realistic." (Ibid., p. 16.)

As the great leader says, the content of socialist education must be revolutionary, and scientific and realistic, which is a fundamental principled demand to be met by the content of socialist education.

When its content is thoroughly revolutionary, socialist education can be Party education aimed at training personnel loyal to the Party and revolution, revolutionary education contributing to the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Therefore, making the content of education fully meet Party and working-class interests is the primary task of socialist education and a factor decisive to its success.

Making the content of education revolutionary, clarified in the theses, finds vivid expression in the fact that the content of education is composed with the main stress on politico-ideological education designed to equip students with the revolutionary ideas of the working class and that a sharp working-class edge is given to the content of this politico-ideological education. The content of scientific and technical and physical education is also revolutionary.

This is the principled requirement of the content of socialist education: scientific and technical education must not be an education just to convey knowledge nor must physical education a mere means for recreation and physical training, but they must thoroughly serve the revolutionary cause of the working class.

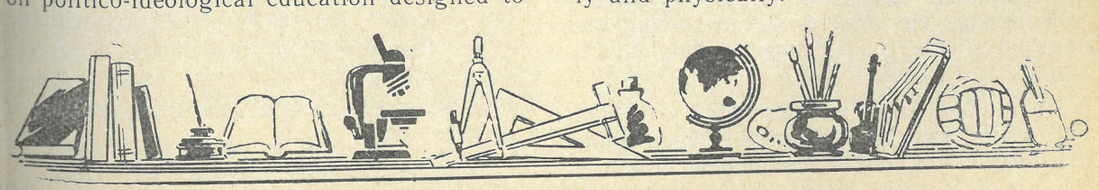
The theses makes the content of education completely revolutionary and renders it possible to thoroughly overcome the tendency of making people and society spotty by giving an education whose working-class edge is dull, and provides a sure guarantee for developing educational work most correctly.

The main condition for making education so scientific and realistic as to give useful, applicable knowledge is to link it closely with the actual demands of the revolution in one's own country.

The theses makes education completely scientific and realistic by ensuring that Juche is fully established in education and the contents of all subjects of education are based on the Party's policies, thus enabling the students to learn things necessary for their revolution and skillfully apply their knowledge and technique to revolutionary practice.

The theses makes the content of education scientific and realistic, which provides a firm guarantee for overcoming the wrong tendency to put stress only on the "political nature" and lower the scientific and theoretical level of education and for decisively enhancing it.

The theory on the content of socialist education newly expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung serves as a guide showing the absolutely right way to rear harmoniously-developed communist revolutionaries well prepared intellectually, morally and physically.



"LEGENDARY HERO, THE SUN OF THE NATION"

His Words Move Everyone to Admiration

"...Kim Song Ju in those days was not only a clever and upright schoolboy but also a political worker with great ambition and wide and profound view. In fact, he already surpassed us teachers in understanding and analysing things."

"Kim Song Ju is a young political worker."

"Kim Song Ju is not an ordinary schoolboy."

These stories were told by Ma, one of his teachers at the No. 1 Primary School in Fusung, remembering the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung from those days when he was a pupil at the school. They were widely circulated like a legend among the people at the time.

His parents wanted him to see with his own eyes the tragic plight of his country trampled underfoot by the Japanese imperialists, and to learn his mother tongue in his homeland. So, a mere boy of 11, the young Marshal made the 1,000-*ri* journey alone on foot to Mangyongdae in March 1923, where he was born, and went to the Changdok School. In January 1925, at the news that his father had again been arrested by the Japanese imperialist police, he left Mangyongdae and made another 1,000-*ri* journey to Pataokou. He went to Pataokou and was enrolled at the No. 1 Primary School in Fusung.

He studied best, was upright, principled and polite, and had remarkably keen political insight. For this, he commanded the high respect of his teachers and schoolmates.

His unimaginably strong sense of justice and broad-mindedness moved his teachers and pupils and people to high respect and great admiration.

One of his teachers at the No. 1 Primary School in Fusung remembered the young Marshal from those days and said:

"He was always vivacious and serious in the school. Still vivid in my memory is the figure of Kim Song Ju in his boyhood who always smiled and sometimes was thoughtful.

"There were only a few Korean boys along with Kim Song Ju and his younger brother in the school. They all were very friendly with our Chinese boys.

"Teachers knew who made them so and paid their attention to Kim Song Ju.

"At that time a son of the head of the Fusung County was attending our school. He acted haughtily, counting on his father's authority. There were also some impudent boys like him and Kim Song Ju always sided with poor boys and would punish such bad boys.

"We, teachers, perceived that Kim Song Ju was not only friendly with the Chinese boys, but defended the ill-clad and poor children and had a strong sense of justice....

"With time we felt that though Kim Song Ju was still young he was not an ordinary boy."

Then he was only 13 years old.

One spring day, when the young Marshal was attending the No. 1 Primary School in Fusung, teachers and pupils went on a picnic.

The young Marshal carved on the trunk of a tree a slogan: "Down with Japanese imperialism! Independence for Korea!"

The headmaster summoned him and asked how a young schoolboy could overthrow Japanese imperialism which was so powerful.

The young Marshal promptly answered, "If we pool the strength of the people, we can overthrow Japanese imperialism quite easily."

His short reply was full of his faith that if he pooled the strength of the people, the master of revolution, he could defeat the strong Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberate his country.

In 1927, members of the Down-with-Imperialism Union under the direction of the young Marshal staged a play called "An Jung Gun Shoots Hirobumi Ito."

Before the curtain rose, the Marshal appeared to make a speech. He pointed out that everyone should rise in the anti-Japanese struggle to take back the lost country and rescue the oppressed people of Korea from their miserable lot. He said something like this:

In the play you will see a scene in which An Jung Gun shoots Hirobumi Ito. This is how those deprived of their fatherland revenge themselves on the criminals who stole it. But An Jung Gun is murdered by the pirates. Today, the Japanese imperialist aggressors, using their fascist laws, are arresting, torturing and massacring Korean patriots. How can we tolerate these outrages?

Let all who love our country unite! An Jung Gun died a solitary death because he fought alone. But if we unite, we can be very strong. The aggressors are still present even though Hirobumi Ito is dead. We must expel this band of robbers from our country. And we must be united for this purpose.

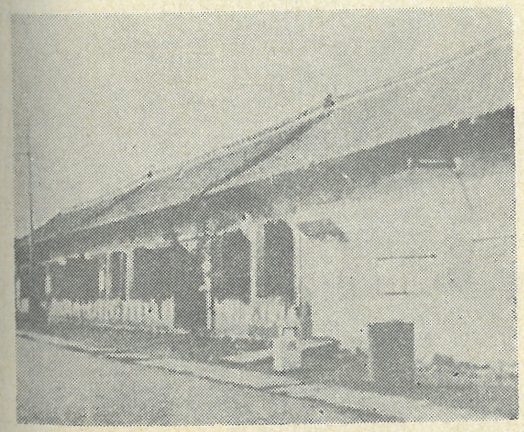
This speech of the young Marshal completely gripped the hearts of the audience.

His passionate patriotic appeal greatly stirred them.

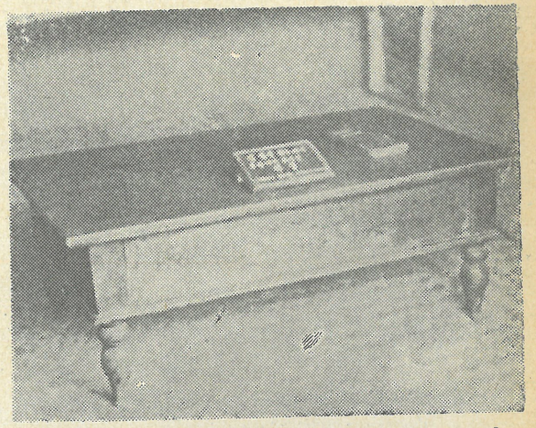
The audience, fired with hatred for the Japanese imperialists, clenched their fists tightly and made a firm determination to revenge themselves on the enemy and understood that they, as the Marshal said, could defeat the enemy only when they fought, closely united with one mind and purpose and not alone.

The audience were all struck with admiration by his noble idea, systematic logic and uncommon political insight, and lavished praise on him, saying:

"Though a mere schoolboy, he is completely governed by logic and is full of patriotic passion and knows how to open our eyes."



The outer view of the No. 1 Primary School in Fusung



The desk used by the respected and beloved leader in Fusung

Again in the Homeland

In May 1939, the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung moved again into the homeland and victoriously fought the Musan area battle, dealing heavy political and military blows at the Japanese imperialists, and showed the way of national liberation to the Korean people groping in the dark.

Dam No. 5 and Azaleas

On May 18, the main force of the KPRA crossed the Amnok-gang River by Dam No. 5.

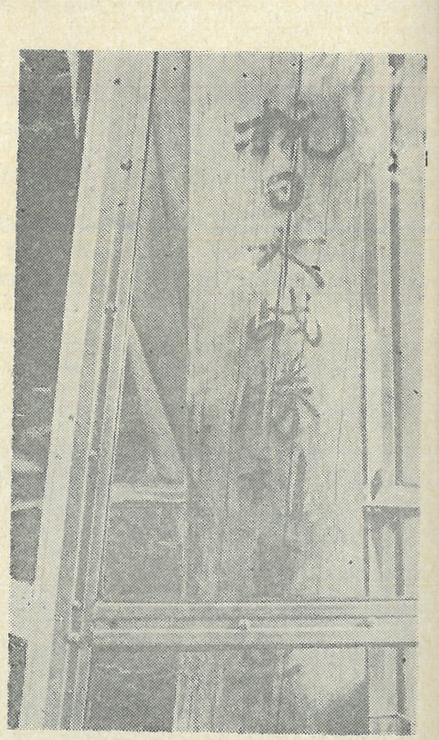
Back to the homeland again, KPRA men's joy knew no bounds. They smelled the fragrance of grasses and soil of the fatherland and picked up pebbles from the bottom of a clean stream to keep them in their knapsacks.

The azaleas, the herald of spring, were in full blossom as if welcoming their march into the homeland.

The great leader, breaking a branch of an azalea in brilliant bloom to smell it, said to his men: "**The more you look at the Korean azalea, the more beautiful it looks!**"

They, all dipping their faces into azaleas, renewed their resolution to crush the Japanese imperialists, liberate their country and revenge their parents and brothers and sisters.

After a short rest they continued their march to the Musan area.



Tree bearing slogan at the Chongbong camp site

Chongbong Camp

They camped in Chongbong 1,460 metres above the sea, dense with larch, silver fir, spruce and pine-nut trees.

Chongbong was topographically good for bringing a favourable phase in their activities.

Taking this into account, the great leader camped his men tired with the march to make them have rest and complete the preparations for achieving the purpose of advance into the Musan area.

In the deep forest a good camp appeared. They pitched tents in good order.

Even today we can find the sites of a tent for the headquarters in the centre of the camp and 15 tents for them around it and 9 kitchens, 7 chopping blocks, a well, and more than 20 trees bearing slogans. They vividly show their strict revolutionary discipline.

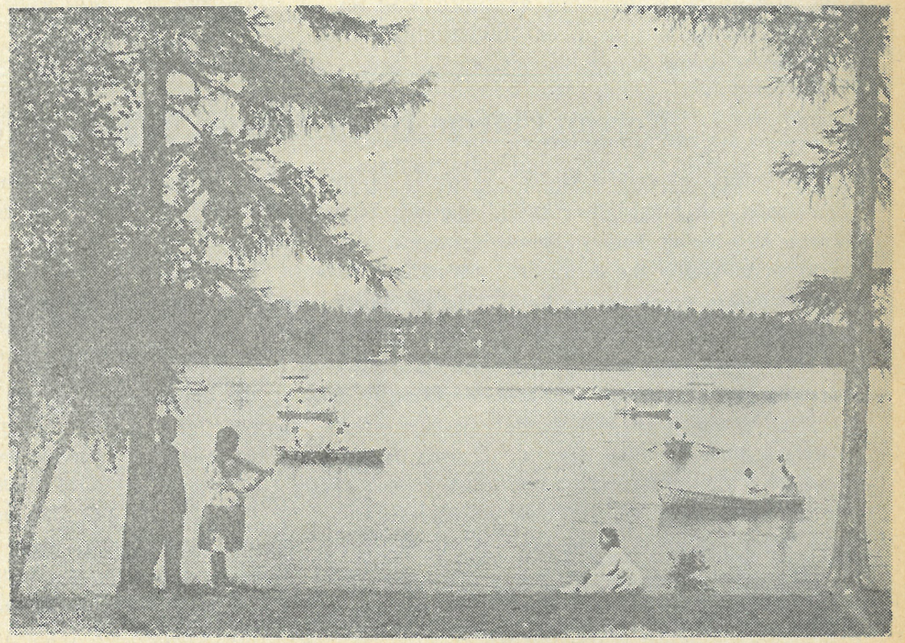
First night at the camp in the fatherland, his tired men fell into sleep and the wind swaying forests lulled to sleep. But the great leader was working out by campfire a plan to wipe out the enemy, thinking of the beloved people in the homeland.

The following day they barked big trees and wrote militant slogans on them according to the order of the great leader: "Down with the Japanese fascist militarists!" "Long live the victory in the great war against Japan!" "Proletariat and oppressed nations of the whole world, unite and rise!" "Korean youth, come out quickly and courageously join in the anti-Japanese war"....

These militant slogans based on the Juche idea of the great leader gave our people great strength and courage and inspire them to a vigorous struggle.

They reached Lake Samjiyon via Konchang and Pegaebong.

Working people visit Lake Samjiyon, the historic revolutionary battle site



Clear Water of Lake Samjiyon

KPRA men took rest on Lake Samjiyon formed of three lakes. It was made by a river blocked up with whinstone effused by Mt. Paekdu-san and its bottom and sides are covered with pumice. So its water is very clear and clean.

They were struck with wonder at the beautiful scenery of the fatherland and drank their fill of the clean water of the lake.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung imbued his men with patriotism and hatred for the enemy, saying: **"Lake Samjiyon is beautiful and its water is sweet. After drinking it to the full, let's fight the enemy with all our might to liberate our country."**

Before start, the great leader ordered his men to prepare water well as there was no water to drink within over 100 *ri* ahead.

They filled their canteens with the clean lake water and marched along the Kapsan-Musan military road (The Japanese imperialists had just built this "border guard road" in the primeval forests to prevent the KPRA from moving into the homeland) with their advance ahead of them.

After they marched over 100 *ri* at a breath they spent a night at Mupo and advanced to the Musan area.

The great leader commanded his men in combat operations in Sinsadong in the Musan area and conducted the political work among the people. On May 23, 1939, he led his men to wipe out a large number of Japanese imperialist aggressors on the Taehongdan Plain and gave the people new strength and courage and admirably carried out the strategic policy of march into the homeland.

Now the battle sites in the Musan area are well arranged to educate our people on the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Chin Gyong Ae

Korean Cinema House Opened in Tokyo, Japan

Personages of various circles in Japan had formed the "Korean Film-Seeing Society" and striven to gratify the desire of the Japanese people to see Korean films. They opened the "Tokyo House of Culture" recently.

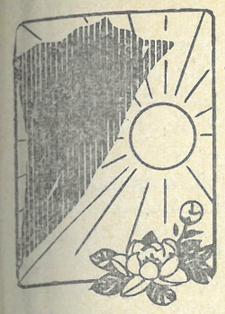
This cinema house will show Korean films for five days a week.

On the opening day "The Sea of Blood" (Part I), a Korean feature film based on an immortal classic of the same title created in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, and "Land Good to Work and Live In," a Korean documentary, were on the screen amid the keen interests of the spectators.

Prior to this, at the house lectures on its opening were given to Japanese personages of various circles and people concerned.

In his speech Hanawa Fujio, chief director of the house, said that the opening of the cinema house was of epoch-making significance in developing the movement to see the Korean films, promoting cultural exchange between Japan and Korea and creating a new culture in Japan.

He was followed by Takagi Takeo, Chief Director of the Society for Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange, and Ho Nam Gi, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artistes in Japan.



Eternal Love (2)

"Why Have You Come to See Me Only Now?"

One day in February 1968, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, despite the claims of a busy life, was waiting for someone, lost in deep remembrance.

It was Cha Yong A, the daughter of Comrade Cha Gwang Su....

On hearing that a woman had the photograph of Cha Gwang Su whom he had not forgotten until then, long after his death, the great leader instructed to bring it.

The small picture, kept long in the collar of her jacket, had been sweated and discoloured to be indistinguishable. He looked into it for a long while and saw his beloved soldier in it.

He was too glad to sleep that night, thinking to himself:

"I have not heard that Cha Gwang Su had his daughter. Had he a daughter? I wish she were the daughter of Cha Gwang Su!"

To clarify the relations between father and daughter which even Cha Gwang Su and his daughter didn't know, the great leader sat up all night and thought and thought despite the heavy pressure of work:

"If she is the real daughter of Cha Gwang Su, she, considering her age, might be born when he died. If he had a daughter, it is certain that he coupled with someone, leaving Kuyushu where he was operating.

"Then, who had the relations with him?"

The great leader brought back his memories of many soldiers and people who were with him in the hard days of the revolution. A girl hit across him.

He had sent the revolutionary-minded girl to Kuyushu who was very friendly with Comrade Cha Gwang Su.

Her name and figure were vivid in his memory.

He had to cross the death line thousands or tens of thousands of times, leading the arduous Korean revolution over half a century. In the course, he went through innumerable trying ordeals and hardships and numberless things were engraved on his memory. But he remembered full well even trifles about his soldier who was gone at the dawn of our revolution.

This is how the relations, which might have been consigned to lasting oblivion, were clarified between father who died without knowing that his daughter was born and his daughter who had lived for nearly 40 years without knowing who was her father, thanks to the great leader's intense and eternal love which is warmer than the sun and deeper than the sea, and how a legend-like story came into being.

No sooner had he confirmed that Cha Yong A is the daughter of Cha Gwang Su than the great leader sent for her.

"The great leader calls me!... He knows my father?... My father fought under his command?..."

It was so unexpected and happy that she did not even believe her own ear and got into car in spite of herself.

The moment it became clear that she was his daughter, her heart throbbed violently.

The winter day was short and the sun had already set and the street lamps were on one

after another. It was snowing quietly in large flakes.

Cha Yong A looking out into the darkening night streets in the capital in the running car was overcome with a thousand thoughts and emotions and hot tears streamed down her cheeks.

She came out of the car and followed an official into the corridor. She saw a half-open door from which light was flowing out.

She walked a few steps towards the door in unabated excitement and stopped short.

"Where is she? Let me see!" The voice of the respected and beloved leader echoed through the corridor.

Her heart full of emotion, she stood like a log.

"Where? Where is the daughter of Cha Gwang Su?"

Only when she heard his excited voice again, she went up to the door without her knowledge.

The great leader walked quickly towards her and stopped. He slowly took off his spectacles and looked at her, full of emotion.

It was a moving dramatic moment compressing a long period up to that day from the stormy days, the days of revolutionary activities in Huatien and Kirin and revolutionary villages of Chialun, Kuyushu and Wuchiatzu and thick forests of Antu..., when the solemn red flag of Juche flew over the land for the first time, brightening the desolate wilderness.

The eyes of the great leader, the legendary brilliant commander and the sun of the revolution, shone with unspeakable joy and deep emotion, who dearly loves his revolutionary comrades and people and ushered in a new historical era on this land, racing against time.

"It is as sure as you are living that you are the daughter of Cha Gwang Su. Sure and certain.... Why have you cmoe to see me only now?..."

The great leader exclaimed with delight, filling the room with warm love.

"Father!..."

Cha Yong A sat down plump at the door and burst into crying for the first time in her life, calling father whom she had wanted to see even in her dream and had never called for nearly 40 years.

In her sorrowful childhood, whenever she badly missed her parents and wanted to see them, she would take out the small picture of her father and see it, staining it with her tears. But she could not have her cry out.

The great leader looked silently at her sobbing, holding the door post. His eyes were also wet with tears.

It was a moment when an epic was written of the most moving love which any legends and beautiful poems and songs about love could not describe in the past.

His aide approached her sobbing on the chair and tried to stop her from crying.

"Don't stop her.... Leave her to cry her fill.... She misses her father and cries. She could not even cry freely."

So saying in a choked voice, he slowly walked up to the window. And then he continued soothingly: "Your father participated in the revolution. He fought well.... I cannot forget him...."

She stopped crying. The great leader seated her next to him and looked affectionately at her for a while.

"These days I have been dying to see your father. So I sent for you. Why have you come to see me only now? It is already twenty-odd years since the liberation....We have collected all children like you from all over the country and got them to study at the Mangyongdae Revolution School.... Though I am difficult to find you, you can see me easily!"

He said this again in a choked voice, feeling it quite sorry that he could not find her earlier and look well after her.

Tears gushed down her cheeks again at the kind words of the great leader.

He asked her to tell him about her life before and after the liberation.

She did not remember well many things in her childhood, in the pre-liberation days. Her childhood was crowded with painful and sorrowful things.

She told him all things that she had not spoken to anyone else, for the first time as to her real father.

When she said that she seemed to have seen her father, the tender-hearted great leader remarked that he himself knew well the relations between her father and mother and continued: "You could not see your father. You must see him in the photograph.... Your father died without knowing your birth. If your father had known it, I should have known it."

And, when she said that she remembered the fact that she lived with grandmother on her mother's side at Tiehling, he was very glad and searched a large map on the wall for it, and said full of emotion that she was right and that her mother's family lived there, that he once went there with her father and that Tiehling was near where the Revolutionary Army was operating.

When he knew that she was one year wrong about her age, he told her to think again about it, recalling one by one the happenings in the year of Comrade Cha Gwang Su's death.

She had never doubted of her age and was surprised to learn that she had lived for nearly 40 years without the knowledge of her age. She recalled a fact which those people who had looked after her in her childhood had told her to make her remember her age.

The great leader attentively listened to her and made calculation and said, slapping his knees for joy, that he was right and she was born in 1932.

He was very glad as if he had met again his beloved soldier who had parted with him in Antu. He talked with her until late at night with unfathomably deep love for his sacrificed soldier and his daughter.

Carefully studying her face, he was delighted, saying that she made him miss her parents and pointing to the places of her face resembling her parents' and seeing the figures of his soldiers in her face. And he said with emotion:

"I can see again your father's image because you have the photograph and I am as glad to see you as to meet your father.... Sitting with you like this, I feel as if I were sitting with your father.... I feel I am really seeing your father."

The great leader asked her about her work and life and her family—where she worked and what she was doing, what schools she graduated from, how many children she had and how old the eldest one was and what school he attended and what her husband was doing.

Indeed, the warm affection of the great leader for his beloved soldier and his daughter was boundless.

Only when, for the health of the great leader who was doing the important work every day, his aide earnestly said to him for the third time: "Dear great leader, it is much past the time to sleep," he rose from his seat, saying: "The night was much advanced.... You would better go home now. Your children must be waiting for you. I will call you again later."

Warmly grasping her hands, reluctant to part with her, he said earnestly: "Those like you are the core of our Party.... You must join the Party and study more and complete the revolution your father left unfinished, and get your children to carry out the revolution if you fail to.... You must remember that from now on you are engaged not merely in an occupation but making revolution."

And he said to the functionaries standing next to him that her father, Cha Gwang Su, fought well and that he would give security for her because those who participated with her father in the early revolutionary activities were all dead and she had no relatives and he earnestly asked them to take good care of her.

Parting with her, the great leader gave her the precious presents to be passed down from generation to generation and saw her off for a long while at the porch until the car disappeared.

She knew about her father nearly 40 years after her birth and learned that she was the daughter of a revolutionary thanks to the great love of the fatherly leader. She looked out of the car window into the streets of the capital where the white snow was piled high on the street trees and roofs of the apartment houses as if telling the significant story of this night and reminding her of the night of Antu, Kuyushu and Wuchiatzu.

And she cried out to the whole world: "My father, Cha Gwang Su, is not dead but alive!"

* * *

The great leader clarified the blood ties which can never be cut by time and change of generations and even death and gave a noble eternal life to Comrade Cha Gwang Su and his daughter, and did everything to glorify their life.

Despite the claims of a busy life the great leader gave the functionaries concerned the task to offer the precious political life to her and get her to study in the Higher Party School and send her children to the Revolution School so that they could succeed to his beloved soldier's revolutionary work, saying that he could not sleep well when he thought that he could not find the daughter of Cha Gwang Su earlier and take good care of her.

Unable to forget Comrade Cha Gwang Su, he saw that his bust was also erected in the cemetery of 100 revolutionary martyrs in Mt. Taesong-san on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party.

Under the concern of the great leader, a solemn unveiling ceremony of the revolutionary martyrs' cemetery was held. That day, she posed for a photograph with her father for the first time in her life, standing side by side with her father's bust.

And she gave free vent to her inmost feelings pent up for over 40 years in front of the bust of her father whom she had been so eager to see and made her heart's pledge:

"Dear father! Perhaps you don't know who I am. I am your daughter, Yong A.

The boundlessly benign and tender-hearted great leader made me learn I am your daughter, which you and I did not know.

I can't express all the joy and happiness of the day when I learned you are my father—which I did not know for over 40 years—for the first time under the loving care of the great leader.

Though I have never seen you and never enjoyed your affection since my birth, my greatest pride and happiness is that I am the daughter of you who are alive forever under the boundless love of the great leader.

Now, in the veins of me and my children runs the blood of you who guarded the great leader at the cost of your life. I will be loyal to the great leader for my life as you were, I will strive to enjoy an eternal beautiful life under his tender care as you do, and I will take the loyal road to the last you followed.

For the valuable and brilliant life, I will readily cross the death line and go through fire and water as you did, and be boundlessly faithful to the great leader as you were...."

(The End)

Li Jong Ho

REPORTAGE

Breach-Makers

— At the Anju Coal-mining Combine —

The Anju Coal-mining Combine, a large coal field in the western area of our country, is achieving brilliant successes every day in carrying out the first-year assignment of the Second Seven-Year Plan. Both in tunneling and in coal mining it has attained the highest level in its history.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"This year we should concentrate efforts on the mining industry and reconstruct more mines on an expansion basis and radically increase their production capacities, thereby ensuring the priority of the mining industry in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan."

In order to live up to the teaching of the great leader, the coal miners of Anju and three-revolution team members there are marching with great strides to make a breach of battle for fulfilling the first-year tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan, concentrating their efforts on coal production.

When we met a worker in the control room, he told us the following story, opening the daily output register:

"In the past two months the results of tunneling increased 2.7 times and coal output two times as against the corresponding period of last year, and that without additional labour power or equipment...."

His explanation interested us keenly. How could they boost production 2 times with the existing labour power and equipment? This was something we should make clear.

We hurried to the face of the Taehyang Pit which was opened up of late.

We advanced into the concretized pit brightly lit with fluorescent lamps for a while, and stopped at a level where the ceiling was firmly supported by iron props.

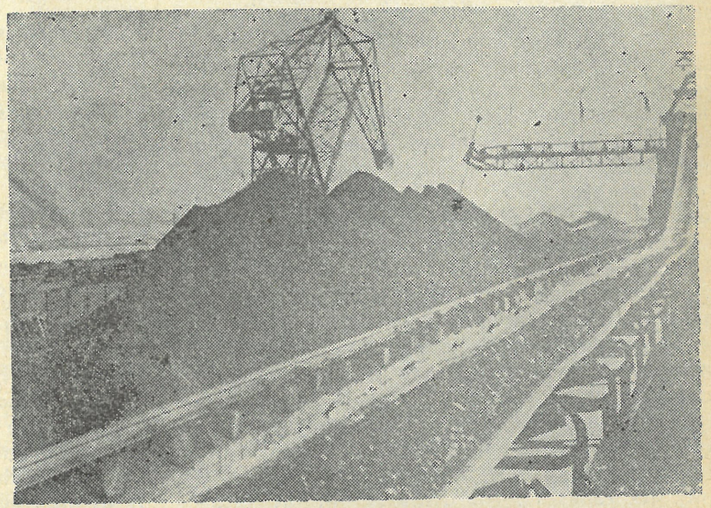
Pointing to the placard bearing the words "Battlefield of High-speed Tunneling Platoon No.6," the pit's chief engineer who accompanied us said we were at the entrance of the face under the charge of the high-speed tunneling platoon led by An Ik.

Then he told us in the following vein:

...It was October 24 and 26 last year.

For these two days the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sat together with the mine's leading officials to acquaint himself with its actual conditions. He stressed the im-

Another mountain of coal is formed



Three-revolution team members vigorously encourage colliers to the increased production of coal

portance of the combine in the industrial development of the western area of the country and in the carrying out of the Second Seven-Year Plan and showed concrete ways and means for boosting its production capacity through its large-scale reconstruction and expansion. He then said that it depended largely on the coal output of the Anju Coal-mining Combine whether we could break the electricity bottleneck or not this year.

Resolved to follow out the instructions of the respected and beloved leader, all the coal miners of Anju buckled down to work.

Let us hew more coal and repay the leader's deep trust in us with intenser loyalty—under this slogan the members of the An Ik-led platoon took the lead in the high-speed tunneling movement in order to prepare more coal faces in advance.

They reorganized production processes, increased the operation rate of equipment and introduced advanced work methods. This enabled them to double the tunneling speed. The news spread fast to other pits and their manner of working was emulated, swelling the ranks of participants in the high-speed tunneling movement rapidly. A high-speed movement was vigorously conducted in coal cutting, too.

While consolidating their success, the An Ik-led platoon members set a new goal—to extend the length of monthly tunneling three times which meant 600 metres.

The nearer we went to the face, the louder the even sound of tunneling machines grew. A heavy composite drilling machine was cutting the face moving its cutting arm ceaselessly according to the skillful regulation of its oil pressure gauge by a worker of robust constitution. Dirts were automatically loaded onto wagons by reloaders. The loaded wagons were immediately replaced with empty ones standing by. The dirt removing operation was also done at a high speed.

According to our companion, sometime before they installed a belt conveyor in the transport pit, thereby more than doubling the dirt removing capacity.

While we were talking, tunneling, dirt removing and supports setting and other operations in the face were progressing smoothly as the cogs gear.

As we were looking admiringly at the bustling face, the platoon leader, An Ik, came up to us and said:

"We did 7 metres already. If we keep up this rate, we'll be able to advance 24 metres today, too." A man of 50 who had hardened his muscles as a coal miner through life, he seemed to have an immovable confidence in his work.

We conversed with him awhile.

According to him platoon No. 6 reorganized its work system in such a way that both propping and tunneling were done simultaneously. This alone enabled it to tunnel 4 or 5 metres more. At the same time, to keep pace with the stepped-up tunneling, it ensured timely removal of dirts and quick laying of rails for full-capacity operation of the drilling machines. All the members of his platoon were not only creditably fulfilling their tasks by giving full scope to their creative wisdom and initiative, but fully displaying the beautiful trait of helping and leading each other forward. They trebled at a jump the tunneling speed as against that in last autumn and were incessantly renewing their work norms.

"The most important thing is the high consciousness and revolutionary zeal of the workers who are in charge of production as the masters," he said. "If the producer masses are ideologically mobilized there is nothing to fear ...."

His words did justice to the deep impression we had received at the face.

As they received with their whole hearts the honourable tasks given by the great leader and strove so hard to carry them out, they could finish the preparation of a coal face in only two months which would ordinarily take 4 or 5 months, and have tunneled 22-24 metres on an average every day since immediately after they took charge of a new face.

We left the tunneling face and went to a nearby coal face where high-speed coal mining company No. 2 was working. We saw two big diagrams on the wall of the company's rest room just a little way off the face. One was for the inter-platoon socialist emulation and the other for the present production results in comparison with that before the start of the high-speed movement.

Though there were only a few figures and red and blue lines the diagrams showed how the coal miners there were strenuously striving to boost coal output, making every effort to consolidate the success already gained, without resting on their laurels.

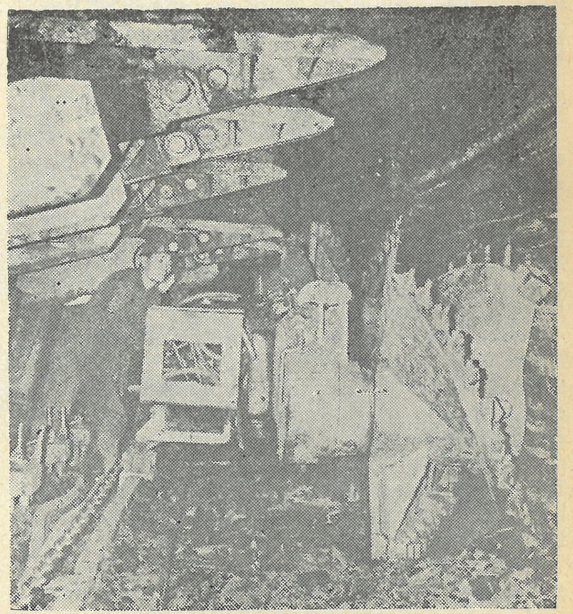
The coal face was remindful of the tunneling face. Scores of hydraulic supports were propping up the ceiling, and a double-drum coal cutter was forcefully breaking watered coal seams. Black coal was flowing out in torrent and carried by big and small conveyors to an intermediate coal station from where it was again sent without letup to the surface by large belt conveyors to form a great coal mountain.

As we thought that not one or two but scores of coal faces of Anju were turning out two times as much coal as in the corresponding period of last year with the existing labour power and equipment, we were obliged to pay our regard to the burning loyalty of the coal miners who are endeavouring to carry out better the honourable tasks given by the great leader.

We left the face, firmly convinced that the coal miners of Anju and three-revolution team members there will create a new speed incessantly, dashing with the Chollima spirit, and carry out with credit their first-year assignment of the new, grand Seven-Year Plan with higher revolutionary zeal and creative initiative.

Kim Mun Son

A pit face where comprehensive mechanization has been introduced



TRUE STORY

Honour of Geological Prospectors

Recently in the central section of our country a rich nonferrous metallic mineral deposit was found. There a large mine will be soon opened, which will greatly contribute to attaining the one-million ton nonferrous metal production goal, one of the major targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The credit goes to the members of the geological prospecting team of the South Pyongan Provincial Prospecting and Surveying Corps.

They had done much towards the prosperity and development of the country by discovering many kinds of underground treasures. Recently they rendered another great service to the country by actively introducing modern prospecting machines and appliances and advanced prospecting methods with high revolutionary consciousness.

In the course, many prospectors displayed a high degree of patriotic devotion. We tell here a story about the patriotic deeds of five prospectors including geological engineer Kwak Yun Gil.

* * *

It was mid-summer when engineer Kwak and his party arrived at the new prospect in deep green.

They had to prospect 750 square kilometres. They were a stranger there but they started their operation with confidence. They carried out prospecting over the whole length and breadth.

Every day was the continuation of arduous march and energetic prospecting. Now trees were bare of leaves and mountains were covered with white snow. They drew many geological maps and did everything in their power but they obtained nothing to speak of. The corps asked them to come back as they had found nothing though they had done their best.

Early this year they were on the way to the corps. But they felt prick of conscience.

Engineer Kwak Yun Gil recalled what the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his New Year Address for this year:

"The mining industry represents the main target of the Second Seven-Year Plan. ...The key to success in carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan lies, after all, in giving definite precedence to the mining industry."

He felt guilty at the thought that they should go back without putting into practice the words of the respected and beloved leader.

Engineer Kwak who kept his eyes upon the mountains receding into distance broke the oppressive silence with:

"Driver, stop the car! Let's start prospecting over again from this valley. We prospectors cannot go back with no success, can we?"

They again pitched their tents and started over again.

One day the engineer found a stone on the riverside hollowed out by landslide. Instantly he jumped with joy and cried:

"Comrades, look at this. This is the very boulder detached from ore body for which we have been looking for months."

All their faces beamed with smile.

Now they had to strike the vein of ore lying hundreds of fathoms under the ground with the boulder. But it was no easy task.

The vein of ore appeared and suddenly disappeared. This perplexed them time and again. But, not discouraged, they tightened their encircling nets for the vein of ore.

When young prospector Cho Hak lost a sample the veteran prospectors including the engineer did not blame him and went out instantly into the darkness of night to get it again.

In the tents in the depth of mountains they sat up all night with reexamining the chronicle of the earth's crust rich in variety. And fault, accumulation, upheaval, sedimentation and many other geological terms came out of their mouths.

On the geological map marks of ore body increased gradually. After hot scientific debates they agreed that there would be ore body at a valley on the west side of a mountain.

One of prospectors found a natural cave hidden with old trees there.

The engineer Kwak and young prospector Cho Hak explored the cave the next day.

Cho Hak made the following entry in his diary:

"...There were numerous hollows in the cave. I even felt fearful. It was the first time I was in such a cave. It seemed to me that something unexpected would happen.

"But the engineer only cut out sample after sample. I recollected what once he said: 'Of course, geological prospecting is very toilsome but very worthwhile.' And now I realized what he meant. He did not hesitate to enter the cave fraught with danger and sat up many a night with studying the geologic map. Today I saw clearly what gave him such courage, determination and strong will power...."

The last process of their prospecting was finished in this way.

A few days later prospectors were waiting for Cho Hak to come back with the comprehensive data on the analysis of the samples. A car appeared on the pass.

"Comrades, we have discovered! There is ore body!"

They glanced at one another. Their faces were beaming with the happiest smile. There were no congratulatory words or cheers.

After a while, the engineer smiled and said quietly:

"Comrades, we must go to a new prospect!"

Their car started to move quickly, leaving behind the mountains now familiar to them.

Our dependable and proud prospectors take it their greatest honour to live in the mountains all the year round and work faithfully, whether others see or not, out of a single desire to be boundlessly loyal to the great leader.

Excavator Production at the Rakwon Machine Factory

The Rakwon Machine Factory is one of excavator producers in our country.

It is playing an important role in fulfilling the first-year assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The mining industry represents the main target of the Second Seven-Year Plan."

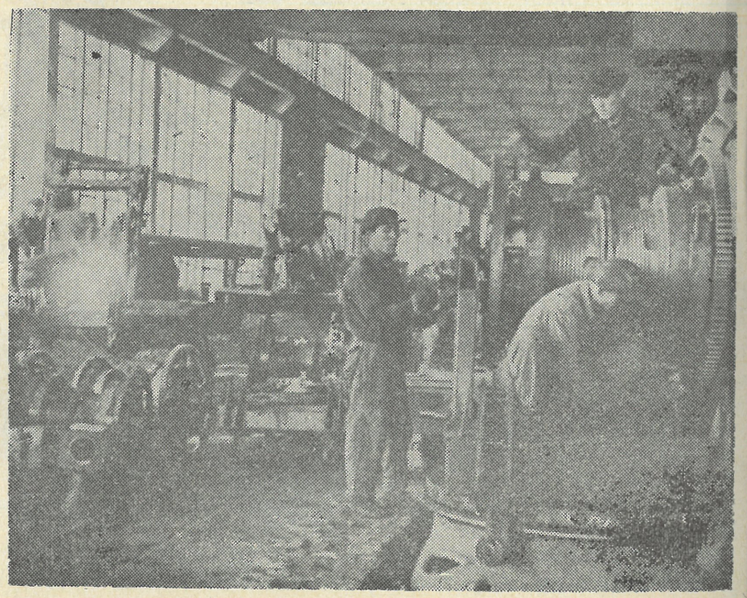
The workers and technicians of the factory are making innovation after innovation to carry out the highly important instructions of the great leader.

They made full preparations for this year's production and have been achieving good results in production at all units from the beginning of the year. In assembling large 4-cubic metre excavators they are carrying out their assignments at over 140 per cent every month.

The factory is vigorously conducting the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the revolutionary slogan: "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

Through this movement the spiritual world of its workers and technicians is changing radically and they are gaining great results in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

They are energetically carrying on inter-machine, workteam and workshop socialist emulations.



Workers assemble excavators with a high sense of responsibility

They are fulfilling their plan assignments at over 130 per cent in cast steel production, over 120 per cent in cast iron, over 130 per cent in metal working and over 360 per cent in processed goods.

Workers of the general machine workshop are doubling or trebling the cutting speed in accessory processing by introducing new methods.

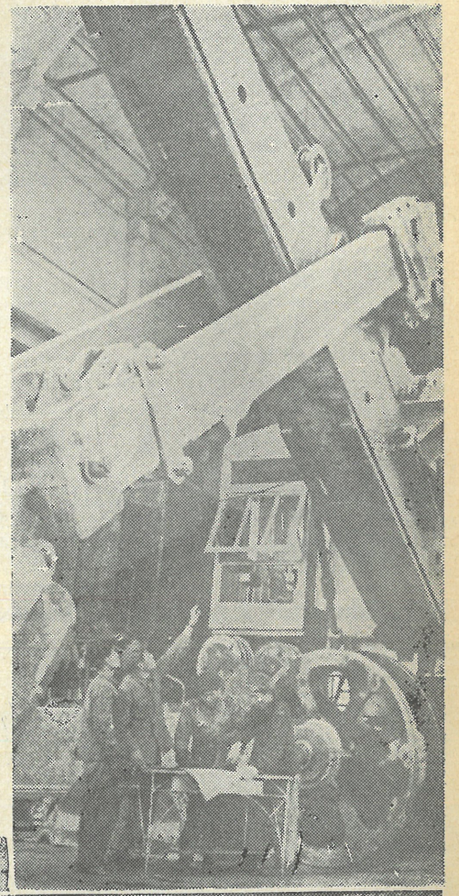
Workers of the large machine assembling workshop, with the active help of technical personnel, are automating and semi-automating material production on a full scale.

As a result, the assembling time of a 4-cubic metre excavator was halved.

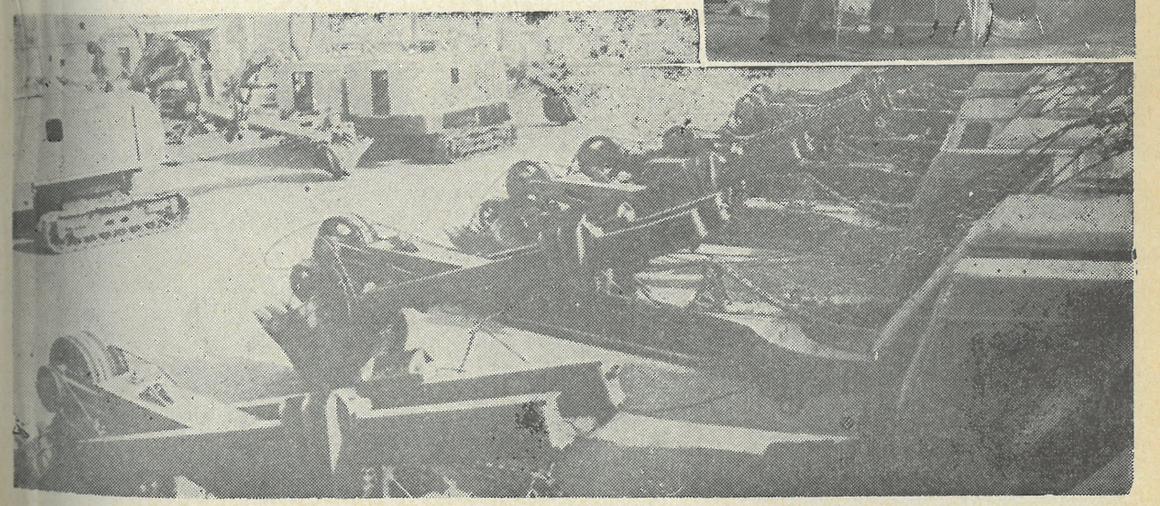
The youth workshop completed the trial product of a new-type excavator this year. Its workers are striving to modernize the machine production by producing more programmed lathes, semi-automatic and automatic machines and new three-shaft boring machines and single-purpose machines and improving the quality of tools.

The workers and technicians of the Rakwon Machine Factory are gaining excellent results every day in their creative labour efforts to implement the Party's policy to pave the way for the fulfilment of the first-year tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan by concentrating efforts on the mining industry, reconstructing and enlarging coal and ore mines and radically boosting their production capacity.

Pak Jong Ho



Excavators are mass-produced



Our Country Exports Rice

Our agricultural production is rapidly growing every year.

We have long been fully self-sufficient in food. We have also a great amount of grain surplus, a good deal of which is exported.

We export food to over 20 countries including Indonesia. This year, too, we are exporting more than 500,000 tons of rice and tens of thousands of tons of maize.

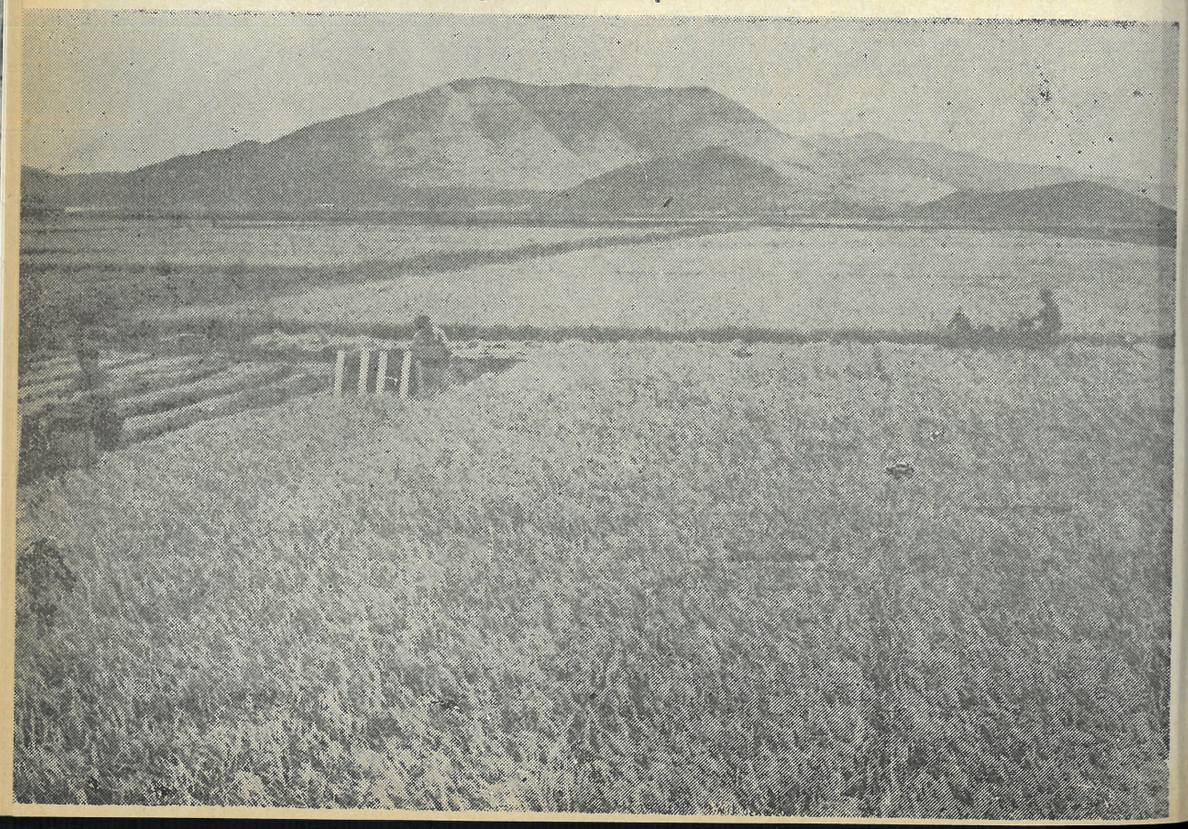
The export of that much rice is the result of the wise agricultural policy of our Party and Government.

Our agricultural production steadily increases under the brilliant guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and we have a huge amount of rice surplus every year.

Under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the agrarian reform was carried out following liberation, and after the war agriculture was cooperated. Farmers were freed for good from all forms of exploitation and oppression and the productive forces of agriculture were set completely free from the fetters of old production relations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung published his famous work, "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" indicating the road to the final solution of the rural question, and led the people to implement it.

Rice harvesting is in full swing in the fields full of joy over rich crop



Along the road pointed out by the brilliant rural theses, ours became a prospering socialist countryside in a short time. The guidance of the state, support of industry and assistance of town forcefully promoted the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his rural theses:

"Irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization are the four fundamental components of the technical revolution in the countryside."

Great efforts were directed to irrigation, the primary task. Large-, medium- and small-scale irrigation projects as well as afforestation and water conservation were carried out through all-people campaigns in all parts of the country.

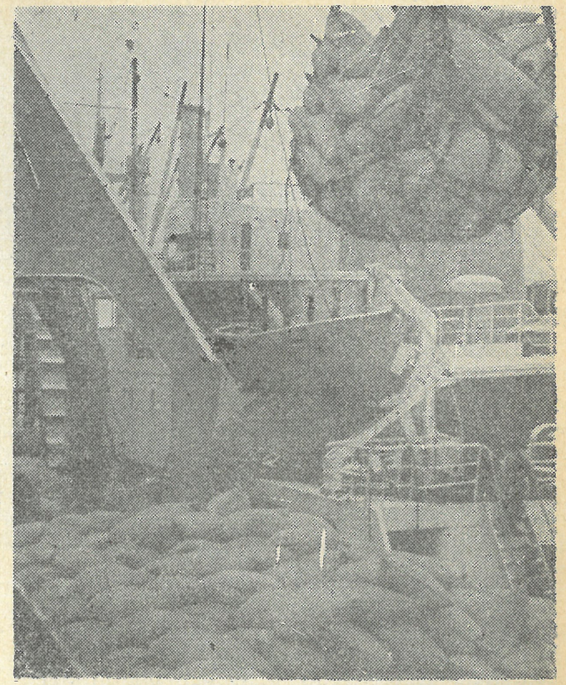
As a result, paddy irrigation was completed and no small area of dry fields watered, bringing one million *chongbo* of land under irrigation long ago. Thus, an advanced, powerful irrigation system, the firm agricultural production basis for reaping a high and stable harvest every year, was established.

Electrification, one of the major tasks of the rural technical revolution, was completed long ago, and all farm villages and farm houses now have electricity and the yearly electricity consumption in the countryside reached a very high level.

Great efforts have also been directed to comprehensive farm mechanization and chemicalization.

The state has greatly expanded and strengthened the tractor and lorry production centres and those for chemical fertilizers and others. A large number of tractors and lorries and other modern farm machines as well as a huge amount of chemical fertilizers and herbicides were produced and supplied every year.

We have now 6 tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of arable land in the flat areas, and 5 in intermediate and mountainous areas, and the amount of chemical fertilizer applied to every *chongbo* is 1.3 tons for rice paddies and 1.2 tons for maize fields.



The Nampo port ships out a huge amount of rice

In recent years, our country, too, has been under the influence of the cold front—long dry or cold weather, downpours and other bad weather.

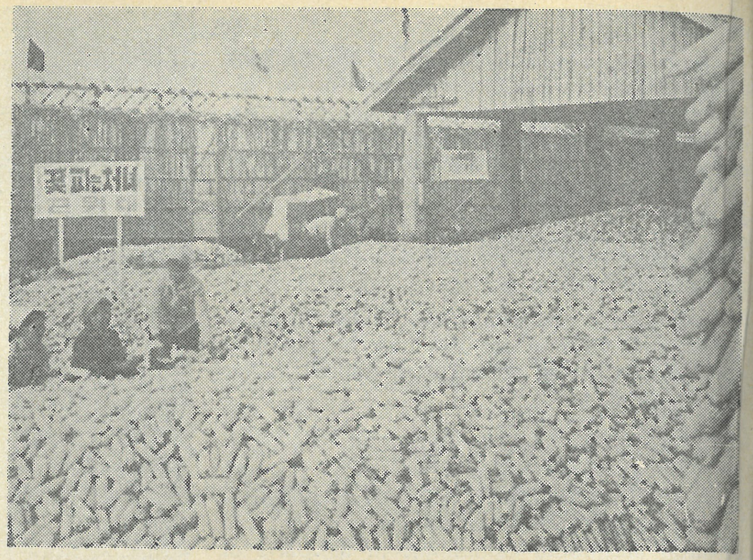
However, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, proper measures have been taken in good time to overcome bad weather conditions.

Of particular significance in this regard are the five-point policy for nature remaking proposed by the great leader in October 1976 and his policy on making use of ground water advanced in April 1977. Following his policies campaigns were conducted to perfect dry field irrigation, digging wells and small ponds and driving water-jetting pipes.

Thus, in a year or so 200,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields were newly brought under irrigation.

Our irrigation system is comprehensively perfect and most developed. It covers not only plain areas but also intermediate and

Maize crop is also excellent



mountain areas; paddy irrigation has already been completed and non-paddy irrigation in the main.

Building terraced fields and rezoning and improving lands were also vigorously conducted.

Advanced farming methods and latest achievements of science have been widely introduced in agricultural production.

In particular, we have fully applied the Juche farming methods, the unique scientific revolutionary farming methods developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. In accordance with these methods, all farming operations have been carried out on a scientific and technical basis to suit the realities of our country.

With the foundation of agricultural production strengthened as never before and the Juche farming methods applied, agricultural production showed a great growth every year in spite of very unfavourable natural and climatic conditions.

In 1974, we produced more than 7 million tons of grain or 3.5 times the 1946 figure; and in 1975, over 700,000 tons more of grain than the 1974 figure. In 1976, we produced over 8 million tons of grain; and in 1977, 8.5 million tons or 4.5 times the figure of the immediate post-liberation days.

During the same period, a great growth has been noted also in the production of vegetables, industrial crops and fruits.

Our country has now surpassed the world's advanced rice-growing countries in the per-hectare output of rice and is nearly catching up with the advanced countries in the per-hectare output of maize.

Steady increase in agricultural production has enabled our country to have food surplus and promote socialist construction and national well-being as a whole.

Ours has become a rich and strong country with highly developed industry and agriculture.

High and stable agricultural production—this is a sure guarantee for our rice export.

Our rice export is quite different from the selling of rice by those countries which leave their peoples to go hungry.

Our country has set the goal of producing 8.8 million tons of grain this year and 10 million tons in the near future and is striving with confidence to attain it.

Our agriculture will steadily develop and our food export will increase.

On President KIM IL SUNG's Theory on Literature and Arts

(Gist)

UEDA JUNKO
Member of the Japanese Liaison Council of the Youth Society for the Study of the Juche Idea

I am going to study literature and arts on the basis of the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea, of President Kim Il Sung, which fully clarifies the nature of the present time and its demands.

Essence of Literature and Arts Viewed from the Juche Idea

From old times the definition of the essence of literature and arts had been obscure. If 100 artistes gave their definition, their definitions were all different. It was considered that the essence of literature and arts lay in such a difference.

With the creation of the Juche idea the essence of literature and arts became clear.

As to why the proposition that "man is master of everything and decides everything" becomes the philosophical principle of the Juche idea, President Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is what keeps man alive."

"The ideological consciousness of a man decides his worth and conditions all his activities."

We can say that literature and arts depict and express the independence and ideological consciousness of man and the spirit of the times as their whole through the life and feelings of specific man, not by a logical conception.

This clear definition of the essence of literature and arts makes us newly explicate the following problem.

It is the problem of what decides the value of literature and arts. The value of art works is decided by how strongly they express independence, whether they are guided by ideological consciousness promoting the advance of the times and how deeply and vividly they depict realities.

In this context, we can understand why excellent art works remain long, irrespective of era.

There have so far been different views on the value of classics and only abstract definitions of it have been given such as "beauty," "universal humanity" and "ideology."

Referring to the Greek arts in the "Preface to Critique of Political Economy," Marx, too, simply explained the value of classics, saying that the infancy of human history gives permanent attraction as the simplicity of children gladdens elders.

President Kim Il Sung said that human history is that of struggle for independence. His words make this problem clear.

It is natural, therefore, that art works

should reflect independence, the nature of man, and his ideological consciousness. Ideological consciousness does not stay at a stage indefinitely but desires better things as the understanding of the world deepens. People in all ages wanted to be independent. So the aspiration and struggle for independence awaken response too in the hearts of us now living.

Role of Literature and Arts and Their Contemporary Significance

The role of literature and arts lies, first, in that they guarantee the all-round efflorescence and development of human nature; second, in that they are a powerful weapon in the revolutionary struggle.

It can be said that the first role of literature and arts is explained by the above-mentioned essence of literature and arts.

Literature and arts are a reflection of man's independence and ideological consciousness and their whole. Our independence is defended and our ideological consciousness is enhanced in the course of creating or appreciating and enjoying literary and art works.

As to the second role of literature and arts as a powerful weapon in the revolutionary struggle, President Kim Il Sung said:

"School education or propaganda and agitation alone are not enough to educate and remould the masses. Only by mobilizing all forms of literature and art such as novels, poetry, plays, the cinema and music—which are excellent means of mass education—can you effectively conduct the work of educating and remoulding the masses."

President Kim Il Sung, taking into consideration the great educational value of literature and arts, defined them as a powerful means for educating the masses in the revolutionary struggle and energetically conducted literary and artistic activities during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and in the course of the subsequent revolution and construction.

During the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare, he created the play "The Sea of Blood" to arouse the people to the struggle. After the liberation, too, he gave careful guidance in literary and artistic activities, so that literature and arts contribute to educating the working masses of the people in a communist way and revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society.

Next, where lies the contemporary significance of literature and arts which play such roles?

It is greater because the Juche idea gave a deep understanding of the nature of man and clarified the decisive role of ideological consciousness.

In particular, the Juche idea made it clear that the world outlook of people such as class interests, demand, aspiration and enthusiasm is most important in ideology.

The contemporary significance of literature and arts is also greater because the nature of revolution was expounded by the Juche idea.

Revolutionary struggle aims not only at winning power and reorganizing production relations but also at defending the independence of man. The ultimate goal of the socialist-communist revolution is to bring particularly about the all-round efflorescence and development of human nature.

As mentioned above, therefore, it can be said that the significance of literature and arts serving the revolution is greater than ever before.

Then, what are the qualitative criterions of new literature and arts, which are of contemporary significance, uphold the independence of people and heighten their ideological consciousness and serve as a weapon of the revolutionary struggle?

Above all, as literature and arts should be conducive to defending and developing the independence of the popular masses, they should correctly reflect the demand and aspiration of the people, enjoy their love and faithfully serve them.

President Kim Il Sung has said about the need of literature and arts to faithfully serve the people:

"The people are the real critics of art. No critic is wiser than the people. Works that have passed the judgement of the people should be regarded as good works, and those which have not, as bad ones. Novels, poetry, music, cinema and all other arts should be intelligible to the masses of the people and should serve them."

As President Kim Il Sung says, the principle of attaching primary importance to the masses of the people and faithfully serving them should be distinguished from debasing literature and arts by reflecting only the passive demands of the popular masses.

If they are to educate the masses of the people in a revolutionary way and serve as a weapon for class struggle, literature and arts should protect the interests of the working class fighting for socialism and communism free from oppression and exploitation and serve its historical cause.

Such faithful service to the class is all the more important because of the neo-colonialist policy and cultural policy of modern imperialism to numb the revolutionary spirit of the working class and emasculate its class spirit through ceaseless cultural infiltration.

The revolutionary struggle is waged practically under the guidance of the revolutionary organization. Therefore, in order to be a weapon in the revolutionary struggle, literature and arts should serve the revolutionary organization.

Concerning the partisanship of literature and arts, President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Our literature and art should by no means depart from the interests of the revolution and the Party's line, nor should they tolerate those elements which cater to the taste and liking of the exploiting classes. Only revolutionary literature and art based thoroughly on the line and policy of the Party can truly enjoy the love of the masses of people and become a powerful Party weapon in educating the working masses in the revolutionary spirit of communism."

The line and policy of the Party, a genuine revolutionary organization, reflect the interests of the masses of the people. Therefore, only the works, which depict the features of the people devotedly struggling in response to the call of the revolutionary organization and arouse them, can be said works for the Party and the revolution.

Above-mentioned principles of faithful service to the people, class and Party are chief criterions of new revolutionary literature and arts and a touchstone distinguishing Right and "Left" opportunism of all hues.

Position and Method in Creation

Now let me consider some problems arising in creating new revolutionary literature and arts giving people courage, hope and confidence of the future, on the basis of their essence, role and qualitative criterions.

First, what ideological viewpoint and position the writers and creators should have to correctly grasp the reality and its truth?

As I mentioned above, ours is an era when the people do not want to submit to others and struggle against all sorts of oppression to decide their destiny for themselves.

As President Kim Il Sung says, it is because man has independence; and it shows that where there is violation of independence, the revolutionary struggle breaks out.

Only the Juche idea enables us to see clearly the essential features of the present times, the vigorous struggle of the people and the necessity of struggle and how men are remoulded into new men in the course of struggle.

The correct viewpoint of the Juche idea is that the writers and creators must first become revolutionaries of Juche type equipped with a true revolutionary world outlook, because they can grasp the genuine demand of the popular masses and serve them only when they are guided by the Juche idea.

Second, I would like to say some about the method of creation.

Even when a work reflects right things,

if the method of its expression is poor, the work loses its lustre.

Therefore, a work requires high artistic value together with the ideological content which is of primary importance.

President Kim Il Sung has taught about this:

"The characteristic features of the best literary and artistic works lie in the high ideological content and artistic value which conform with the demands of the times and the people's aspirations. Such valuable works can be produced only on the basis of socialist realism, the only correct method of creative expression at the present time."

What is important in creating literary works based on socialist realism is to find out and express the essence of things behind phenomena by studying and understanding things down to details.

For instance, it must be emphasized that the ferocity of the state power of modern imperialism is not an expression of its might but an expression of its weakness caused by the struggle of the popular masses and that the internal contradiction of the people at the present time is not hostile but a result of the splittist policy of imperialism and originally theirs are comradely and close relations of kinship.

The Korean films are based strictly on socialist realism and show the inexhaustible strength of the masses of the people and everything beautiful.

Socialist realism makes it possible to get to the essence of things by making an objective and scientific analysis of things.

Socialist realism also includes the problem of faithfully reproducing typical characters in typical circumstances.

Ours is an era when the popular masses have turned out in revolutionary struggle for independence.

We should describe as typical characters of our times those who are fighting heroically, optimistically and unyieldingly, feeling their joy and pride in devoting themselves to the revolutionary struggle to materialize man's supreme desire.

As formulated by the Juche idea, such typical characters make it possible to educate and remould the masses of the people through their active aspiration after the better things.

As literature and arts can describe new men at the present time when the question of human emancipation is presented as an ultimate task, their role is very great.

Third, let me consider how we should approach the cultural heritage of mankind in building a new culture.

The President taught that it is important to discard the backward and reactionary things in the national cultural heritage and critically inherit and develop the progressive and popular ones in conformity with the reality.

The same can be said of foreign culture.

Lastly, I am going to study the question of popularizing literature and arts.

It is true that in class society, literature and arts, a reflection of human life, have been an exclusive possession of the ruling classes and used as a means to dominate the people.

From the point of view of the Juche idea calling for making everything serve the popular masses, it can be said that the popularization of literature and arts acquires greatest importance.

President Kim Il Sung said about the creation and development of literature and arts:

"It is the popular masses who make socialist culture. Literature and art in our society can advance rapidly only with the broad participation of the working people. We have to strictly guard against professionalism in literary and artistic activities, destroy the mystification of creative work and develop literature and art on a broad popular basis."

In the Juche idea the popularization of literature and arts means the embodiment of the mass line.

Its significance lies in that it is an important means of making the masses take back culture as their own thing and enabling each of them to train himself ideologically and artistically in the course of their creation and remould himself into a harmoniously developed man of a communist type.

Ryanggang Province

30 YEARS UNDER THE BANNER OF THE REPUBLIC

Under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the whole country has turned into a people's paradise.

Ryanggang Province, situated in the interior of our country, was known in the past for its being unfit for human habitation and hilly. But now it has also turned into a paradise for the people.

Glorious Revolutionary Battlefield

Ryanggang Province has many old revolutionary battlefields and places associated with revolutionary history. They are the greatest boast of this province and the pride of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Ryanggang Province is a glorious old revolutionary battlefield of our country."

Our people always associate the brilliant immortal revolutionary history of the great leader, who set out on the arduous revolutionary road in his early years, defeated brigandish Japanese imperialism and brought about national liberation, with Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy mountain of the revolution, as well as with historic Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution.

Mt. Paekdu-san towers imposingly at the northern tip of the province.

This mountain is the highest and biggest in our country.

There is Lake Chonji, the biggest natural lake in our country, on the top of the mountain.

The Amnok-gang River, the longest river in our country, rises on the southeastern side of the mountain and the Tuman-gang River on the eastern side. These two rivers form the northern border of our country.

Mt. Paekdu-san is very beautiful.

In the wide areas around Mt. Paekdu-san the great leader, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, set up guerrilla bases, and organized and guided the arduous revolutionary struggle, and thus led the national liberation movement of the Korean people centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a great upsurge and brought about national liberation.

There is a small log cabin in a thick Paekdu forest.

In the cabin now kept as it was, the great leader worked out strategies and tactics for national liberation, looking on the Korean map by lamplight.

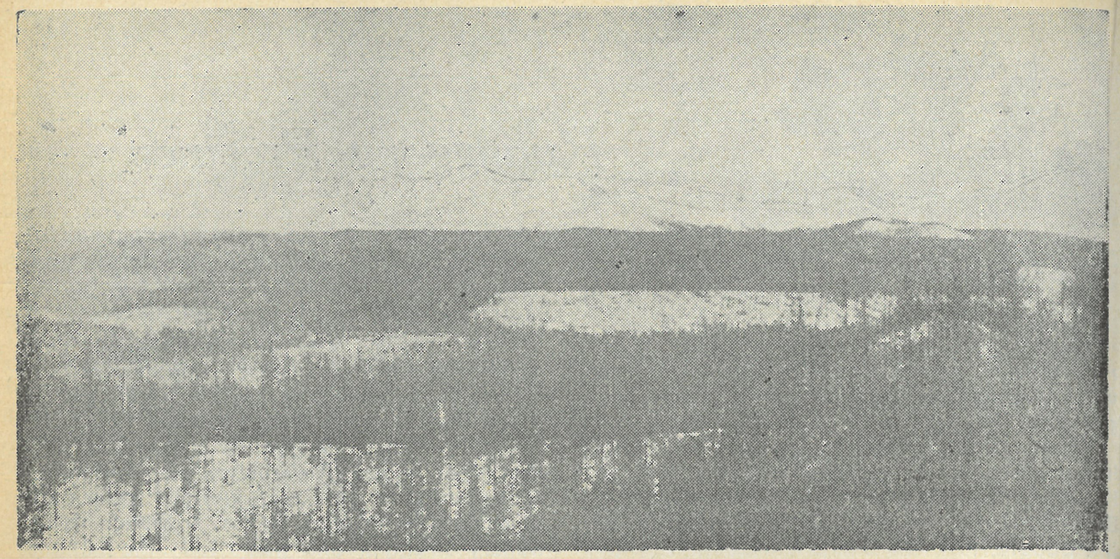
In the thickly forested Mt. Paekdu-san area there are many revolutionary battlefields and places of revolutionary history such as Dam No. 5, Chongbong, Konchang, Pegaebong and Mupo, which are associated with the great leader's immortal revolutionary exploits.

There is limpid and blue Lake Samjiyon in a thick forest on the southeastern side of Mt. Paekdu-san. It is a historic lake on which the great leader stopped for a short rest with the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) in May 1939 on its way to the Musan area.

There is a fine holiday home for the working people on the picturesque lake.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung climbed up Mt. Paekdu-san on August 10, 1963 and fondly recollected the days of sacred struggle. Our people erected the "Mt. Paekdu-san Monument" with utmost care to transmit the great leader's immortal exploits to posterity forever on the Changgun-bong Peak of Mt. Paekdu-san.

Besides, there are in Ryanggang Province



Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy mountain of the revolution

many old revolutionary battlefields and places associated with revolutionary history.

In Pochonbo, the holy revolutionary place, the KPRA under the personal command of the great leader set fire to the stronghold of the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors and imbued the entire Korean people with the hope of liberation on June 4, 1937. He led the KPRA into the homeland again in May 1939 and fought the Musan area battle, inspiring people with deep faith in victory. Taehongdan and Shinsadong are associated with the battle.

There are also historic places associated with the revolutionary activities of Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader and an indomitable revolutionary fighter; and Pabal-ri in Pungsan County where Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, the great leader's uncle, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an ardent Communist, and his small group of the Korean Revolutionary Army attacked the Japanese imperialist police substation in August 1930, and the Hwangsu tableland in the same county and the Maedok-ryong Pass in Pungso County and other places associated with his revolutionary activities.

Indeed, every tree and grass in Ryanggang Province are associated with the glorious and brilliant immortal exploits of the great leader.

Ryanggang Province is bright with the great leader's immortal exploits.

Ryanggang Province—Richest Timber Area

Ryanggang Province boasts of the highest and widest plateaus and the most jagged mountain ranges in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Ryanggang Province is the richest timber area in our country."

Ninety-seven per cent of the province is mountainous.

The timber industry is its leading industry. It accounts for about a half of our log output and one-third of our lumber output.

Since liberation this province has actively afforested mountains for eliminating the evil consequence of deforesting mountains recklessly during the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Even in the hard days of the last Fatherland Liberation War this work was not stopped.

Paekdu forest railway lines were laid and the timber industry bases were enlarged and newly set up.

The Yupyong, Yonam, Rimyongsu, Taepyong and other lumber stations in the province are leading timber industry bases in the country.

True to the teachings of the respected and beloved leader on widely applying the rotational felling method in the timber industry, this province plants trees according to long-term plans and cut them in a planned way.

Modern machinery and equipment are used in all the processes of log production.

This province employs the method of floating timber down the rivers in a big way in its transport.

Modern timber processing factories are to be found in Hyesan, Paekam, Pochon and other places. The lumberjacks work and live happily.

Every lumberjacks' settlement has schools, a hospital, shops and a cinema house and cosy modern dwellings.

The mining industry is also a major industry of the province.

This province, once a virgin land of our country in the mining industry, conducted geological prospecting on a large scale and opened a large number of coal and ore mines. The result is that it has turned into an important mining industry base today. In particular, this province produces large quantities of valuable nonferrous and nonmetallic minerals which are of great significance in the socialist economic construction of the country.

The province has textile, paper making, foodstuffs, daily necessities and other local industries utilizing its rich raw materials. Each county in the province has many local industry factories including foodstuffs and daily necessities factories. These factories are greatly contributing to the betterment of the working people's life.

Model of Highland Agriculture

Agriculture of highland Ryanggang Province originally had nothing to speak of. Under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism people in the province cultivated potatoes in mountain plots with hoes.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party...has long been emphasizing the necessity of studying and developing agriculture in the plateaus of Ryanggang Province."

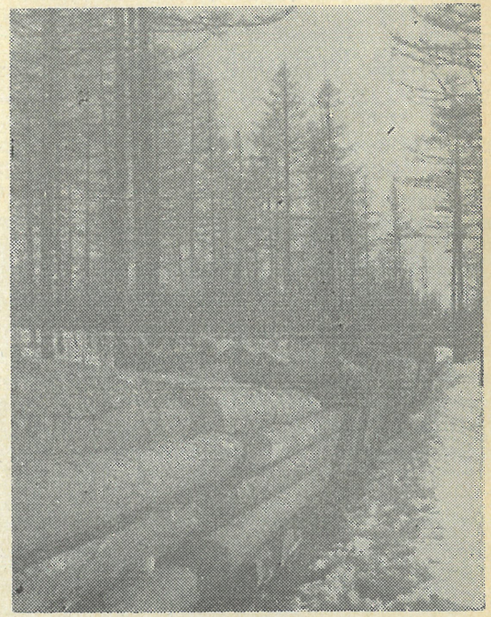
The respected and beloved leader indicated the orientation of developing agriculture in Ryanggang Province long ago; at the time of the Fatherland Liberation War he personally established large state crop farms and stock farms in the Paekmu and Pungsan Plateaus and many other places in the province; and he saw that a firm material and technical foundation was laid for developing agriculture after the war. The respected and beloved leader gave on-the-spot guidance many times to farms in the province and wisely led them to produce species adapted to the weather and soil conditions in the province and plant them on the principle of the right crop on the right soil, actively introduce mechanization and establish a scientific farming system suited to the peculiarities of the province to radically develop its agriculture.

State Combined Farm No. 5 is indicative of the striking development of agriculture in Ryanggang Province.

The farm is situated at the northern tip of the province.

In the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War, the great leader sent personally a surveying group composed of scientists to understand the farming and living conditions of the people there and established State

Logs are sent to construction sites all over the country



Combined Farm No. 5.

On July 9, 1954, the respected and beloved leader visited the farm. He went straight to Shinhung branch farm without breaking the fatigue of long journey in the drizzling rain, and took a shovel and dug the earth to study the soil of the plateau.

Then he said that they could cultivate crops there and earnestly instructed to set an example in comprehensive farm mechanization.

Today comprehensive mechanization has been introduced on the farm.

The farm has many tractors, lorries, sowing machines and harvesters and even planes are used to spray agricultural chemicals.

Fields have been remade into big standard ones which produce good crops of wheat and potato every year. The farm produces a great abundance of vegetables and fruits and carries on stock breeding in a big way.

The farm's grain output increased 7 times that in the postwar days and meat 15 times and the farmers' average incomes 10 times.

It has a modern starch factory, a meat processing factory, a clothing factory and a food processing factory for the agricultural working people.

Now the working and living conditions of the agricultural working people there are as good as those of the urban inhabitants.

At Popyong Ferry

In Ryanggang Province, a paradise of the people, great changes have taken place also in the fields of education, public health and people's life.

Glorious Popyong is the epitome of Ryanggang Province today.

Popyong is a town with a ferry on the Amnok-gang River in Huchang County of the province.

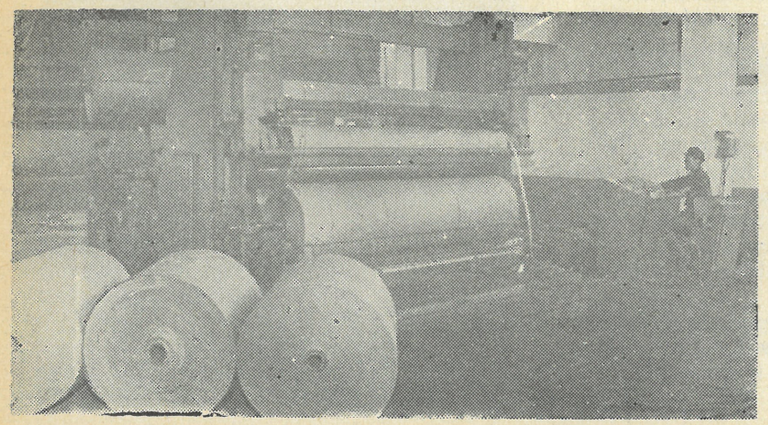
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went to northeast China, following the road of revolutionary activities his father took. His father said to him that he should first know well about his country to do a great work for his country and people. Keeping this deep in mind, the great leader crossed the Amnok-gang River through the Popyong ferry in 1923 and made the 1,000-*ri* journey for learning.

When the respected and beloved leader was cultivating a great will to fight and defeat the enemy, Japanese imperialism, in the Changdok School at Chilgol, he heard that his father was arrested again by the Japanese imperialists. He made the 1,000-*ri* journey for national liberation in early 1925 with a firm determination to save his country and people and reached the Popyong ferry.

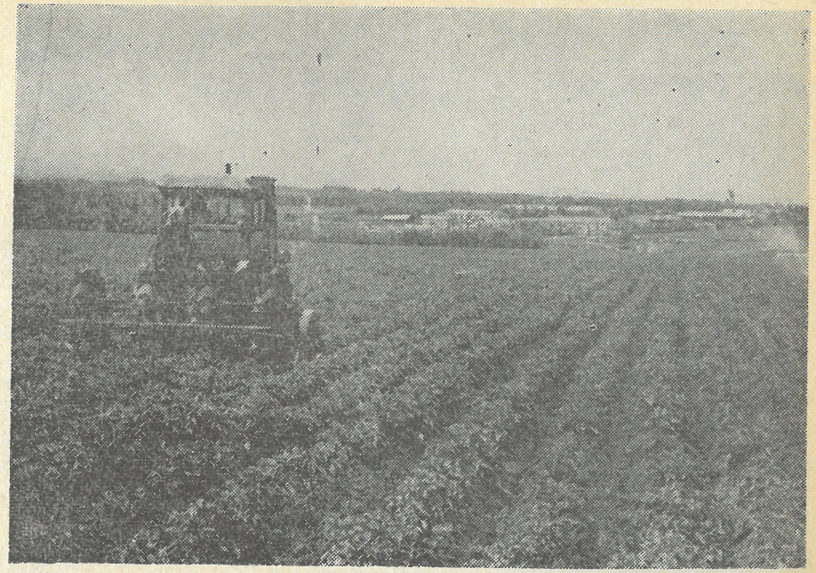
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, recalling that time:

"I crossed the Amnok-gang River when I was 13, firmly determined not to return until Korea became independent. Young as I was, I could not repress my sorrow as I sang the 'Song of the Amnok-gang River' someone had written, and I wondered when I would be able to tread this land again and when I would return to this land where I had grown up and which held our forefathers' graves."

Out of their boundless respect for and loyalty to the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people erected



The paper mill produces paper of good quality in large quantities



Farming is done with the help of machines

with due respect a bronze statue at the Popyong ferry representing him making a firm determination to liberate the country, crossing the Amnok-gang River on the historic day.

It was the dark days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule when the great leader crossed the ferry. Popyong at the time was an epitome of suffering Korea and a shabby village in the grip of poverty and backwardness.

But now Popyong is a paradise, where people lead a fruitful and happy life.

Local industry factories and cosy modern houses standing along the highroad, modern tall buildings here and there and streets resounding with songs and laughters....This is Popyong today.

The biggest and magnificent building in Popyong is the Kim Song Ju Students and Children's Palace, a centre for the after-school education of the students there. It contributes to bringing up sons and daughters of workers and farmers into new-type revolutionaries well prepared intellectually, morally and physically.

There was no primary school at Popyong before liberation. But now it boasts of a fine senior middle school.

There is the modern Kim Hyong Jik People's Hospital which frees the population in Popyong from worries about treatment.

Under the constant concern of the great leader there are now 5 colleges with modern educational facilities and hundreds of schools of all levels in the province.

There are schools everywhere people live, including villages hidden deep among mountains, and all the new generation receive universal 11-year compulsory free education.

There is a school for 11 children in a remote mountain village called Sangsudong-gol and a train is running for a small number of school children in Ryonha-ri in Huchang County.

Every county in Ryanggang Province has an average of over 30 medical service establishments including the county people's hospital and the working people live long in good health, enjoying free medical treatment.

Long ago electricity found its way into every village and every house and radio service was introduced. And now people live a cultured life, televiewing.

Buses are running to villages over the mountains and water service is rendered to every house.

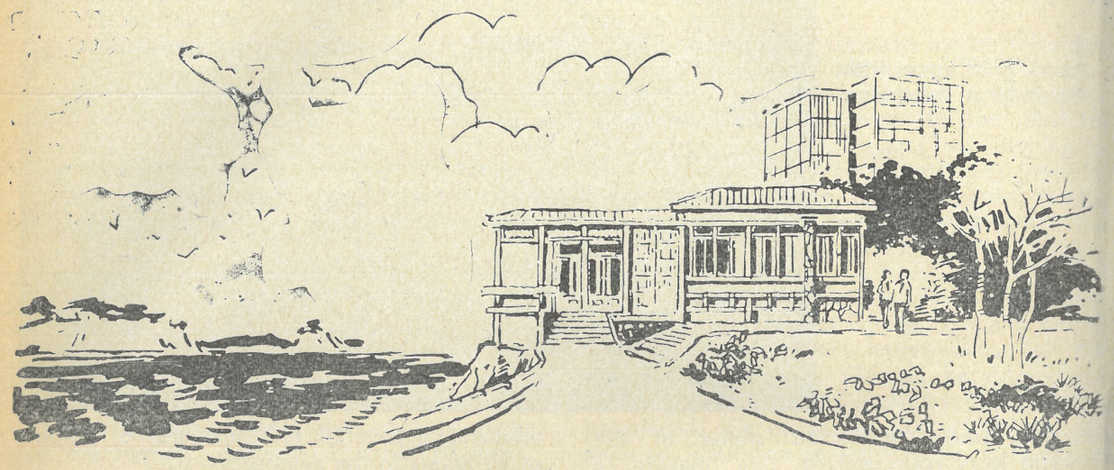
The population of Ryanggang Province have nothing to envy in their life.

The determination made by the great leader at the historic Popyong ferry has now come true and the people live the happiest life.

Brighter is the future of Ryanggang Province advancing along the glorious road pointed out by the great leader.

Li Yong Ho

Overnight Rest Home



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Workers and office employees have the benefits of paid holidays; hundreds of thousands of working people enjoy a good rest every year at vacation homes and sanatoria at the expense of the state."

There are rest homes and sanatoria at scenic places in our country and factories and enterprises have overnight rest homes for their workers.

After their work, the workers enjoy a good rest every night at overnight rest homes.

The Sunghori Cement Factory in the outskirts of Pyongyang has also such an overnight rest home.

You can see a cosy and attractive three-storied building on a hill around whose bend the crystal-clear Taedong-gang River curves, a little way south of the factory. It is the overnight rest home for the factory workers.

The overnight rest home embosomed with various flowers and trees is full of the fragrance of grasses and flowers in summer, refreshing holiday-makers. It has scores of comfortable rooms each of which accommodates two or three holiday-makers. Every room is furnished with beds, a sofa, a round table and other things.

It has also recreation and sports facilities, a library and bath rooms, wash rooms, a hair-dressing room and other facilities for holiday-makers' cultured life.

The rest home supplies 10 or 20 nights' accommodation to holiday-makers according to their work and more than a hundred workers have a good rest each term.

After their work, holiday-makers come here. Some play instruments, ping-pong and chess as they like, and others read books in the library or teleview. In the evening you can see the happy life of the holiday-making workers everywhere at the rest home.

On Sunday the holiday-makers visit Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, and Ponghwa-ri associated with revolutionary history or go to see the Pyongyang Zoo, the Central Botanical Garden and the Taesongsan Recreation Centre.

Sometimes they go to see revolutionary operas in the Grand Theatre and other theatres in the city.

This rest home has also a farm for the holiday-makers which offers eggs, oil, fresh vegetables and fruits all the year round.

The factory has the "worker's vacation card" for every worker which records his vacationing, the conditions and peculiarities of his work and his health. Taking these into account, workers are sent to the rest home.

All the workers of the factory enjoy a good rest at this rest home once or twice a year.

The workers' benefits from accommodation at the overnight rest home are almost equal to their average monthly wages, except for the benefits from social insurance through paid holidays they receive every year.

Comrade Pak Song Guk, Labour Hero of the kiln shop, who had come to the overnight rest home scores of times since its inception, had this to say:

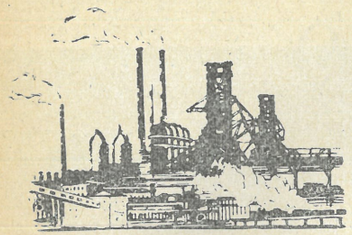
"We could not even dream of such a life in the past when money and power were everything. Because we live in the age of the Workers' Party when the workers and peasants are the masters of the country, the workers like me can have a good rest while working, enjoying the benefits of paid holidays and accommodation at holiday homes and sanatoria. We, the working class, are the happiest in our country."

In the lounge

Holiday-makers sing of their happy life

Today all the workers of our country are leading a happier and worthy life, receiving such special benefits from the state.

The overnight rest homes for the workers of the factories and the enterprises are an ideal place for the good rest of the workers set up thanks to the boundless love and solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always spares nothing for our working class.



This Is How We Did

The Application of Mass Line in the Building of an Independent National Economy

Knowing that a fundamental guarantee for the successful building of an independent national economy lay in implementing the revolutionary mass line, our Party and state consistently endeavoured to rely on the might of the masses of the people in building an independent national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"**Considering that the decisive guarantee for the acceleration of the socialist revolution and the building of socialism consists of enlisting all the creative energies of the masses of the people and offering full scope for their enthusiasm, creative initiative and talents, our Party has consistently held to the revolutionary mass line in all its activities.**"

To build an independent national economy it is necessary to create numerous new branches of production and expand them, and to conquer and remake nature. This requires a great deal of fund, equipment, material and labour. And these requirements should be met for oneself. This naturally entails many complicated and hard tasks.

These tasks arising in building an independent national economy cannot be solved by the strength of some leading personnel, scientists, and technicians alone.

They can be successfully tackled only by mobilizing the broad masses and relying on their strength. It is a revolutionary, positive method to enlist the broad masses in the building of an independent national economy. It enables us to mobilize all potentials and possibilities in economic construction.

Our people successfully carried on the vast task of construction arising in the building of an independent national economy through a mass movement.

The famous machine-tool-begets-machine-tools movement, the large-scale construction of local industrial factories, the great nature-remaking projects for irrigation and pomiculture, the postwar rehabilitation and construction of ruined factories and enterprises—all these were carried out by way of a mass movement, with the participation of all people.

Every time there arose a difficult and complex task in the building of an independent national economy our Party and state put faith in the popular masses, consulted with them, brought forth their might and wisdom and solved that task.

It was really difficult to rehabilitate and construct our national economy after the war. However, at that time, too, we firmly believed in the strength of the people, organized and mobilized them to the utmost and carried out that vast task, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles.

To launch an all-people movement for postwar rehabilitation and construction we had first to instill the firm conviction of victory into the hearts of the broad masses and bring forth their high revolutionary enthusiasm.

Right after the ceasefire the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put up the timely militant slogan, "**Everything for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy to strengthen the democratic base!**" He personally visited factories, power plants, farming and fishing villages and construction sites across the country and organized and conducted vigorous political work among the broad masses.

Boundlessly inspired by the great leader's call and on-the-spot guidance, all workers, peasants, office employees and students throughout the country, rose up and threw themselves into postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Working with the expert constructors, they first tackled work on the foundations of building, which everyone could do and which required much physical labour at one time. When they gained some experience and skill in the course of construction work, rehabilitation and construction were stepped up in a nationwide movement with the help of able builders by way of allotting objects of construction to each organ, enterprise, college and army unit.

Thus, all the construction objects, big and small, including those which had been considered to be managed only by expert builders were successfully undertaken by the broad masses, building workers included. In this course our functionaries became bold and confident that they could manage all construction projects, big and small, by themselves. They readily accepted any difficult task without the least hesitation and were accustomed to carry it out without fail with their own strength and wisdom.

Ruined factories, mines, railways, etc. were rehabilitated quickly with the participation of the broad masses in postwar rehabilitation and construction.

In a matter of three years, our people, overcoming all obstacles and difficulties, rebuilt numerous industrial establishments on the debris where even a brick and even one kilogramme of steel or cement were unavailable.

The practical experience gained by our Party and state in the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy once again clearly showed that the method of mobilizing the masses in economic construction was the most revolutionary, positive way, the only correct way to construct an independent national economy in the shortest possible time with the enlistment of every available internal reserve and possibility.

The working people, however, do not come out for the building of an independent national economy of their own accord. To speed up economic construction in an all-people movement, it was necessary to fully prepare those functionaries who would work with masses.

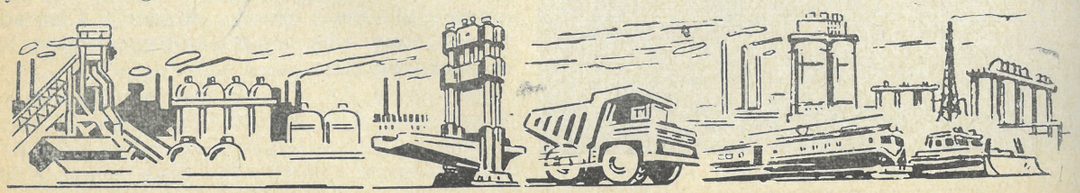
Our Party assumed the leadership of political power from the first day of its founding after liberation and, considering the fact that many functionaries had little experience in work with the masses, paid a great concern to get them to be thoroughly prepared for it.

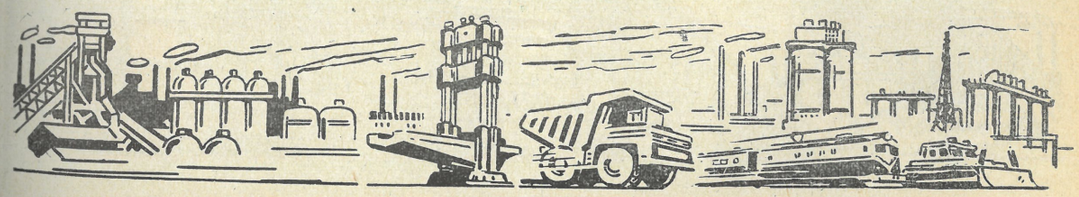
In this, the Party bent great effort, first of all, to let the functionaries definitely establish the mass viewpoint and acquire the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work.

In particular, it urged them to firmly maintain the attitude of conducting political work before all other work in work with people.

If the administrative method, the method of issuing commands and directive, is applied in rousing the masses to economic construction, their self-consciousness and enthusiasm cannot be fully displayed.

The method of giving priority to political work in all affairs is an effective work method as it makes it possible to carry on





construction work by developing the ideological consciousness of men and giving full play to the creative zeal of the popular masses.

In carrying out any revolutionary task, our Party and state, first of all, correctly explained the Party's intention to the masses, brought home to them the importance of its fulfilment and then let them discuss the ways and means of performing it. This was a sure guarantee that all the working people persistently endeavoured to execute their revolutionary assignments with a heightened revolutionary zeal and consciousness.

Moreover, in conducting political work, our Party educated the cadres and core elements well before others and let them educate and help the Party members. Then it enhanced the vanguard role of the Party members so that they educated the broad masses and inspired them to fulfil their revolutionary task. In other words, the Party conducted political work in such a way that one roused ten to action, ten one hundred and one hundred one thousand. This gave rise to a mass heroism and labour upsurge among the working people, which resulted in the successful fulfilment of the difficult and huge tasks on all fronts of socialist construction.

In order to bring their revolutionary zeal and creative initiative into the fullest play in socialist construction, it was necessary to turn the revolution and construction into the work of the masses themselves, and our Party fully applied this in the Chollima Movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The all-people Chollima Movement which has been under way with unabated vigour in our country is the most brilliant embodiment of our Party's mass line.

"The Chollima Movement represents a mass drive which organically fuses collective innovations in economic and cultural construction with the work of educating and remoulding the working people."

The most powerful way of implementing a mass line is to turn it into the work of the masses themselves and bring them to take an active part in it.

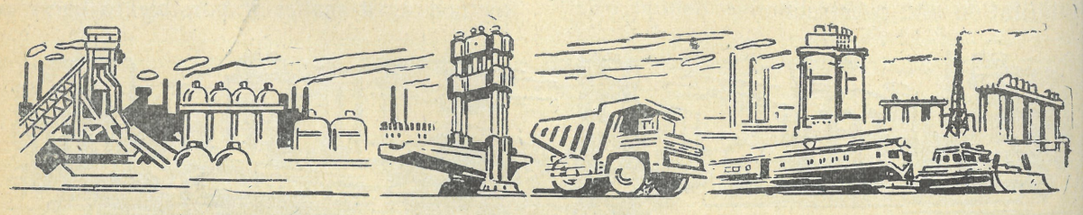
The Chollima Movement originated in the midst of the great upsurge of socialist construction in our country is a manifestation of the high revolutionary zeal and great creative potential of our people united steel-like around the great leader; it is a conversion of the work of implementing the mass line into the work of the masses themselves, an all-people movement.

The Chollima Movement is a great, all-people advance movement most correctly reflecting the need to quicken the building of an independent national economy to the utmost alongside the ideological remoulding of the working people.

The Chollima Movement, the general line of our Party in socialist construction, constitutes the best form that makes it possible to accelerate socialist construction, the building of an independent national economy, to the utmost, because it organically combines the collective innovation in production with the training and remoulding of the working people.

It has been fully borne out by the reality of socialist construction in our country that the Chollima Movement is a great, all-people advance movement designed to promote socialist construction, the building of an independent national economy.

Our experience shows that a country, however backward it might be in the past, is quite able to build an independent national economy by its own strength in a short space of time, if it formulates the correct line and policy of economic construction by a firm adherence to the Juche stand and properly organizes and mobilizes the creative enthusiasm and talents of the popular masses.



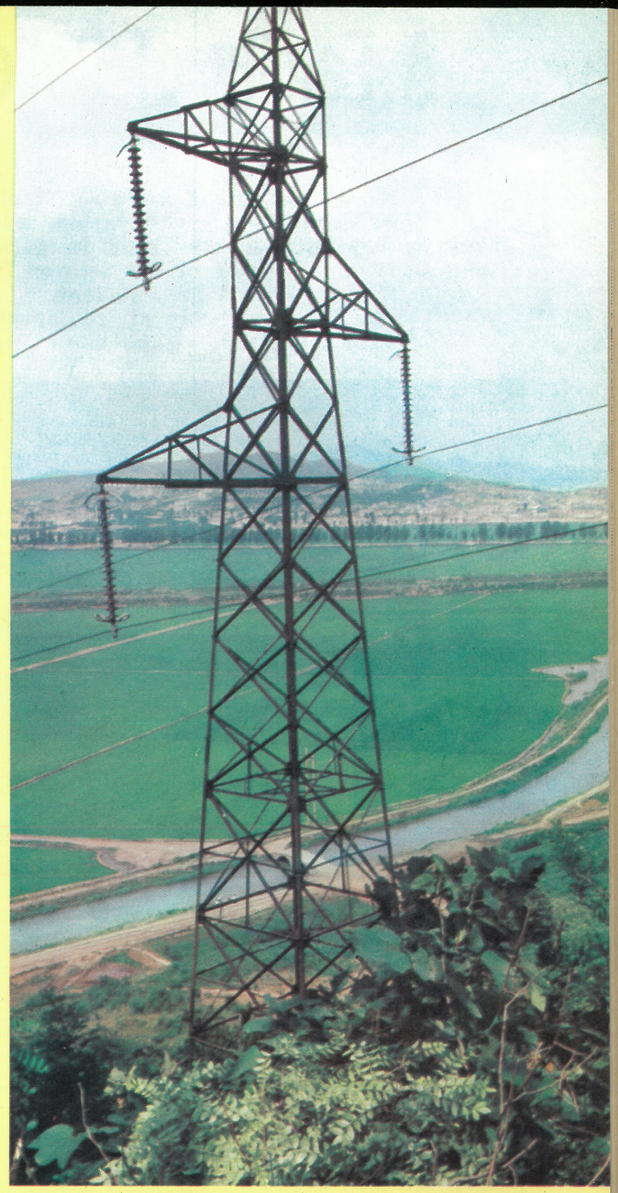
For Rich Harvest in Cooperative Fields

Cold-bed rice seedlings are raised in a scientific and technical way to be strong

Rice planting is in full swing in the cooperative fields in spring

Agricultural chemicals are sprayed

Weeding maize fields



Greening cooperative fields

A Family of College Students

Everyone has the right and duty to get education in our country. The family of Hong Du Pyo, a worker of the Sariwon Tractor Accessories Factory, has 7 college students

Whenever they get together, they find themselves in a festive mood

Father: I always regard study as my primary revolutionary task

Mother: I cannot stop studying though I am old. I will study all my life as required by the theses on education

The eldest daughter, Hong Suk Hui, a sixth-year student of the clinical medicine department of the Sariwon Medical College:

As taught by the great leader, I will become a revolutionary and then a doctress

The eldest son, Hong Myong Su, a fourth-year student of the clinical medicine department of the Sariwon Medical College:

I will do my best to perfect research on the function of the heart

The eldest son, Myong Su, is a "coach" in skating

The second daughter, Hong Jong Hui, a fourth-year student of the foreign languages department of Sariwon Normal College No. 1:

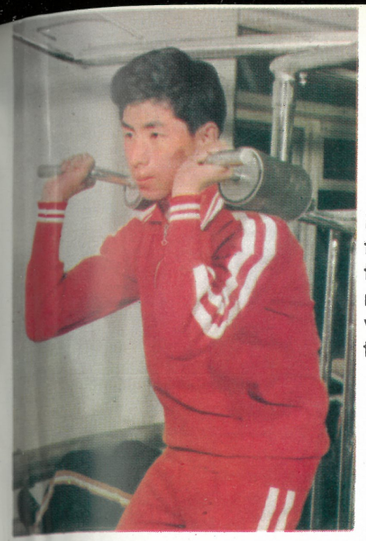
I am highly proud of being a teacher in the future to bring up children to be infinitely faithful to the great leader

The third daughter, Hong Gwang Hui, a third-year student of the fermentation course of the food department of the Pyongyang Light Industry College:

I will prepare myself to play my part properly in the food industry during the Second Seven-Year Plan

The fourth daughter, Hong Yong Hui, a second-year student of the physical culture and art department of Sariwon Normal College No. 1:

I will show an example in implementing the educational policy of giving proper art education at the stage of general education



The second son, Hong Song Su, a first-year student of the preparatory course of the Pyongyang Physical Culture College:

I am fostering bravery, boldness, strong will and perseverance

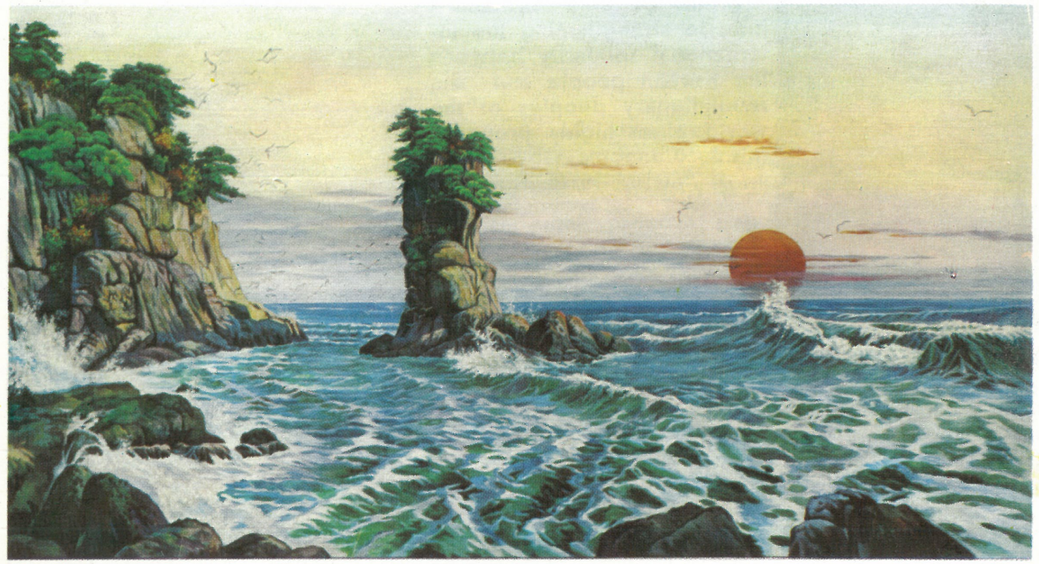
The fifth daughter, Hong Ok Hui, a first-year student of the foreign languages department of Sariwon Normal College No. 1:

I shall be able to contribute to strengthening the international solidarity between the Korean people and the revolutionary peoples of the world. I am highly proud of this

The third son, Hong S
Mun, a fifth-year studen
the senior middle school
The study of the fath
Marshal's immortal rev
tionary history makes me k
his greatness better

The eldest daughter, Suk Hui, helps her mother in kitchen work

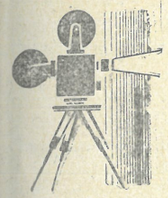
Korean Embroidery



Hae-Kumgang (Sea Kumgang)

Deer

Feature Film



"The Path Traversed by a Medical Scientist" (Part II)

—A Brief Account of Part I—

Choe Nam Ho, a conscientious medical scientist, makes researches into orthopaedics with all his mind and might in the southern half of the Republic in the ardent hope of curing the disabled persons. But, tainted with individualism in capitalist society, he goes in for "science for science's sake," saying, "A scalpel has nothing to do with ideology." On this account, he experiences a life full of turns and twists. He is even asked to draw blood from Korean soldiers for the US GIs wounded in the Korean war. All this brings him to realize how false his ideal has been.

It is not until his coming to the northern half of the Republic that he can carry on his researches, his cherished wishes, to his heart's content.

(We introduced Part I in our January 1976 issue.)

A feature film "The Path Traversed by a Medical Scientist" (Part II) which has recently been produced by the Korean Feature Film Studio portrays Choe Nam Ho, hero of the film, who takes up his researches again at a college after his coming to the northern half of the Republic.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...It is very important to produce good films describing the process of intellectuals' revolutionization."

The film vividly shows how Choe Nam Ho, who has turned over a new leaf in the northern half of the Republic, shakes himself free from the remnants of outdated ideologies of all hues and grows into our Party's true scientist and revolutionary intellectual firmly armed with the Juche idea.

The film begins with the scene showing his wife, Myong Suk, crossing the front line with her daughter, Gyong Ok, and little Sun Hwa who was deprived of her parents and crippled by the enemy.

The war ended in a victory for us.

Nam Ho devotes all his energy to his scientific researches in order to repay the great leader for bestowing special favour on him by setting up a modern laboratory for him even under the difficult wartime conditions.

But, as a man long contaminated with selfishness, he cannot get rid of the old egocentric viewpoint. He is steeped in the thought that science is the result of individual researches and that scientific investigation requires single-handed efforts. And in him also prevails the old notion that though science serves in the interests of the people, it is only the names of individual persons that are recorded in history.

As he is such a sort of man, he refuses to receive the valuable research materials which Hak Jun, former director of the medical station and now vice-director in charge of technical affairs of the college hospital, offers to him, although he prepared them under hard war conditions. He keeps aloof from the research group and intends to hand over his research results to Ju Min, his former apprentice and his sister's lover. But Ju Min says to him that science is a revolutionary work and, therefore, that he should not think himself somebody and stand apart from the collective. Nam Ho flies into a passion with him, swearing, "How ungrateful you are!"

In the meantime, Hak Jun strives with self-sacrificing sincerity to cure Sun Hwa, who was brought by Nam Ho's wife, of her limp. With this as a momentum, Nam Ho comes to examine himself.

At the doctors' conference a physician in charge presents his opinion that immediate operation will cause complication to Sun Hwa. Agreeing with him, Nam Ho says that as it requires a major operation.

it will be better to operate her when she grows enough and her heart can withstand it. With this, he leaves.

But Hak Jun thinks differently. He lays himself by her and connects his blood vessel with hers to help the young heart's function, thus succeeding in the operation at last. This gives a great spiritual impact on Nam Ho.

(Why didn't I regard Sun Hwa as my real daughter as Mr. Hak Jun did? Haven't I so far flattered myself that I am devoting my knowledge of medical science to our nation and fellow countrymen? But what I have done for them?...)

Reflecting upon his past, Nam Ho strolls along the beach. Hak Jun comes up to him and tells the following story:

...During the war, the medical station had a seriously wounded soldier requiring immediate operation. At that time, everything was in want and electricity was no exception. So, only the divisional operations room and the station's operating-room were allowed to use the electric light in turn.

That day, the great leader was there to guide an operational meeting.

Informed of the fact that a surgical operation was in progress in a poor light, the great leader saw that the electric light was lit only in the operating-room, and he directed the operational meeting by candlelight, saying that our ultimate aim of battle and war was for the interests of man.

Then the fatherly leader earnestly instructed the army surgeons to save the soldier at any cost so that he could take the rifle again.

Inspired by the great love of the fatherly leader who regards man as the most precious of all in the world, the medical station performed operations on the soldier twelve times.

"Mr. Nam Ho, such is the way we perform world-startling miracles and create scientific treasures."

Until that day Nam Ho could not keenly realize the real meaning of the respected and beloved leader's teaching that one should become a Communist before one becomes a doctor. He renews his resolve to live as worthily as Hak Jun and other Party members.

Afterward Nam Ho makes up his mind to complete his researches in the seething site of postwar rehabilitation and construction and goes to an iron works as a member of the medical group.

There he meets Yong Bom, the brave scout, whom he treated in the enemy's rear. He sees limping Yong Bom helping the welders high up on a blast furnace under construction to hasten the day of its completion. It gives him another shock. He advises Yong Bom to have his wounded leg operated, saying that his leg will be all right in a year and that if the period seems too long he will work there on his behalf.

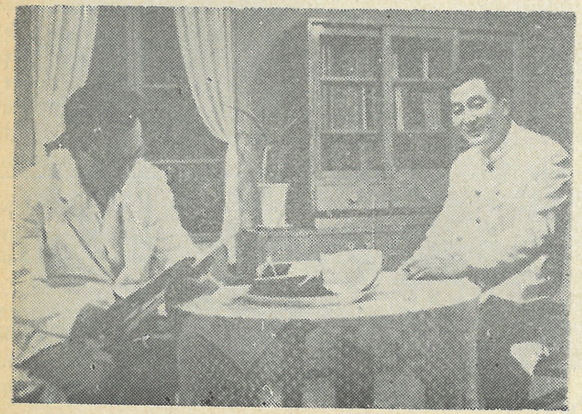
At this, Yong Bom replies, "You can take my place. But how can you stand for my mind? One can't represent another's fidelity."

Nam Ho now keenly realizes the real meaning of the words, "One can't represent another's fidelity."

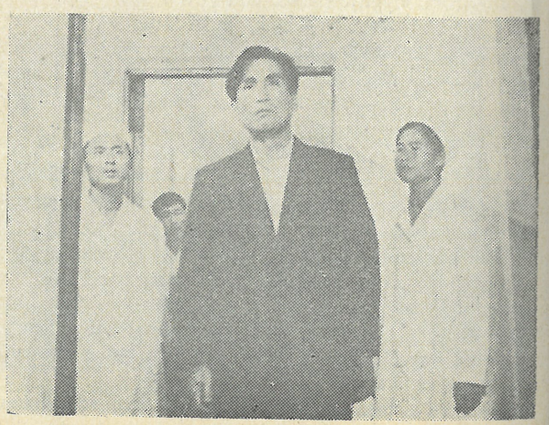
At last, Nam Ho tells Ju Min that he is resolved to make his first grafting experiment on his own leg to shorten the time of operation of Yong Bom and the period of his convalescence. Ju Min asks Nam Ho to give up the idea, insisting that he will do it on his leg.

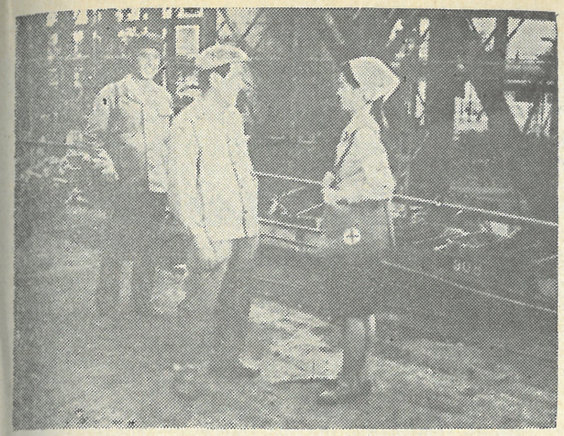
Nam Ho is firm in his resolution. He says in

The former medical station director Hak Jun hands over to Choe Nam Ho the valuable research materials gathered in the difficult circumstances of the front

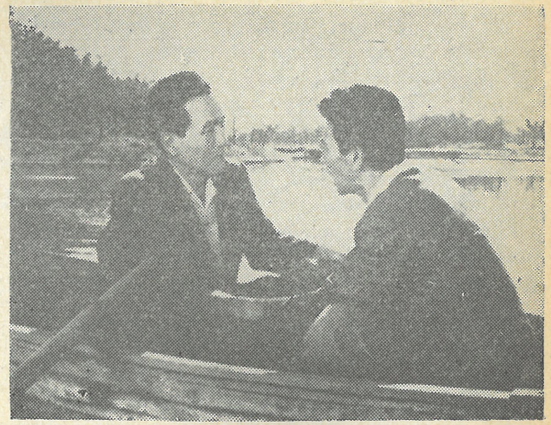


Choe Nam Ho is deeply moved by Hak Jun connecting his blood vessel with Sun Hwa's to help the function of her heart





Choe Nam Ho comes to the seething construction site of an iron works as a member of the medical group



Choe Nam Ho tells Ju Min about his resolution to make experiment on his own leg to shorten the time of Yong Bom's operation and the period of his convalescence

excitement, "You can undergo an operation on my behalf, but you can't represent my mind!"

Nam Ho at last succeeds in operating on Yong Bom together with the research group and enables him to attend the opening ceremony of the blast furnace as a proud innovator.

In the midst of these practical efforts Nam Ho grows up to be a scientist of the Party. He completes his paper successfully with the help of his comrades and the collective.

On the day of the presentation of his paper, the chairman of the Party committee of the iron works tells Nam Ho the following story about the event that happened in that opening ceremony.

Informed that Comrade Pak Yong Bom greatly contributed to the building of the blast furnace, the great leader who was present at the opening ceremony of the blast furnace, expressed his satisfaction. He said that it was a thing to be commended that a comrade who had performed exploits in the war performed feats again in socialist construction after his health had been recovered by our scientists.

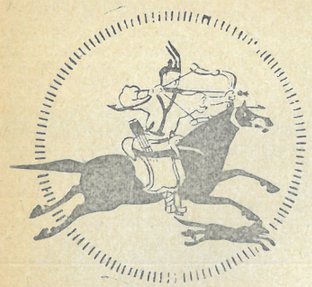
And the great leader said that it would be better to admit Nam Ho into the Workers' Party of Korea because he, as an old-line intellectual, had followed the Party in spite of unusual vicissitudes, and revolutionized himself in the course of struggle. He then remarked that the Party was glad to know an able scientist, still more to know a revolutionized intellectual. He asked them to convey this to him without fail....

Thus, hero Choe Nam Ho grows into a true Party's soldier on the front of public health and a revolutionary intellectual who is given the most valuable political life after he started his life all over thanks to the warm love of the great leader.

The feature film "The Path Traversed by a Medical Scientist" (Part II) is an excellent production, as it so vividly and artistically describes the revolutionization of intellectuals through the growth of a medical scientist of south Korean origin.

Li Yong Kang

Choe Nam Ho is informed that the great leader instructed to make him join the Workers' Party of Korea



[Serial]

Outline of Korean History (2)

Korea in Antiquity

1) Slave-owning States of Korea in Antiquity

In the first millennium B.C., the ancestors of the Korean people who had gone through the process that conformed to the law governing primitive society set up three slave-owning kingdoms—Kochoson (Ancient Korea), Puyo and Chinguk.

KOCHOSON

The first ancient kingdom of Korea was Kochoson. According to the legend of state creation, more than 4,300 years ago, Hwanung, son of the Creator, came to earth, accompanied by 3,000 men. He assumed the helm of state affairs. Under him were officials dealing with affairs of the safety of lives, punishment, virtue and vice, disease and what not. When he learned that a bear and a tiger wanted to transform into a human being, he told them to eat wormwood and garlic and keep off sunrays for 100 days. The impatient tiger failed to become a human being because he violated his pledge. But the bear became a woman as she did as told by him. She was eager to get married. Hwanung breathed on her; she gave birth to Tangun, the legendary founder of Kochoson. It is said that in 2,333 B.C. he made Asadal his capital and named his country Choson. He ruled over the country for 1,500 years and then became a mountain deity.

This legend tells that the creation of Kochoson goes back very long years and that native and neighbouring tribes bearing the name of animals, while fighting against or uniting with each other, founded the state. In the stage of military democracy the chief of the tribe, as the military commander performing the functions of judge and priest, was called Hwanung or Tangun. Hence this legend arose.

Kochoson covered a wide area comprising the northwestern part of the Korean peninsula and the Liaotung area of China. Its capital was Wanggumsong in the Liao River basin. According to historical documents, the name of the country "Choson" became widely known abroad already in the 7th century B.C. Through the archaeological excavation it was made clear that Kochoson was a developed slave-owning state in the 8th-7th centuries B.C. It can be said that the legend concerning Tangun reflects the course of formation of states much earlier than that period.

In Kochoson the king was the head of the state. He was assisted by such nobles as high aristocrats, ministers, generals, scholarly men and a powerful regular army.

The population was divided into the ruling class that consisted of aristocrats or slave-owners, and *homin* or the well-to-do; and the ruled class comprising peasants who tilled their own land, landless *haho* who were the lower strata of the commoners, and slaves who were the lowest social strata. The supply of slaves was steadily supplemented by war captives and insolvent debtors.

The "eight-point law on crime prevention" was in force. The law was aimed at repressing slaves and commoners and protecting the interests of slave-owners. Today only three articles are made known. They provided:

1) Anyone who committed murder shall be put to death.

2) Anyone who injured someone shall compensate it with grain.

3) Anyone who stole someone's property shall be made the slave of the victim. If he does not want to become his slave, he shall pay 500,000 strings of cash.

The Kangshan tomb (8th-7th centuries B.C.) and the Loushang tomb (7th-5th centuries B.C.), tombs of Kochoson discovered in the southern tip of the Liaotung peninsula in recent years, prove that a slave-owner had many slaves and that there existed a cruel system under which more than 100 slaves were buried alive around their master's grave.

The wide use of iron stimulated production. The remains uncovered at Pomuigusok (Tiger Valley) in Musan county (Musan county belongs to Chongjin today) are considered to be iron culture which probably belongs in the period of the 7th-5th centuries B.C.

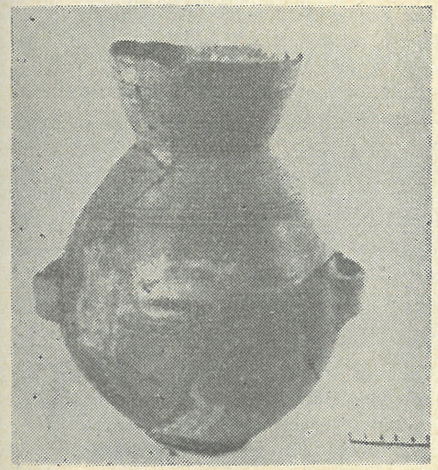
Found there were ruins of houses and remains of different ages ranging from Neolithic to early Iron Age. Exclusively iron articles such as ax, sickle, crescent-shaped adze, sword and fishhook came from some ruins of houses.

The discovery at Musan, one of Korea's biggest ore mines, of iron objects used in the Iron Age has a special interest. These artifacts convincingly prove that the Iron Age in Korea was ahead of any other areas in East Asia.

The use of iron tools created conditions for growth of production in various domains including agriculture and handicraft. Iron tools made it possible to reclaim and till a large tract of land, because their productivity was higher than that of stone or bronze implements. The use of iron objects rendered it possible to easily process bronze material, timber and stone and make knives, spears, arrowheads and other weapons better. The development of iron culture laid a beginning to the involvement of more slaves into farm work, which led to further progress of production based on slave labour. This also enabled slave-owners to accumulate large properties.

Gorgeous gold horse-furniture and decorations are to be found in the artifacts of the Iron Age. This speaks of luxurious life of the slave-owners who amassed large wealth at the expense of slaves and common people.

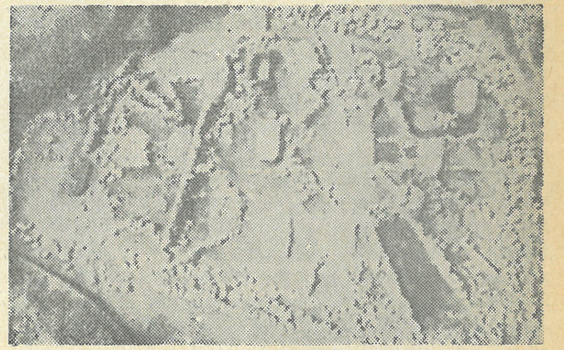
As iron gradually came into wide use and agriculture and handicraft developed, commerce with China and other foreign countries increased. This is evidenced by the bulk of knife coins in the warring period in China (5th and 3rd centuries B.C.), which were discovered in northwestern Korea, that is, in the area north of the Chongchon-gang River and the Liaotung area of China, which formerly belonged to the land of Kochoson. According to documentary records, Kochoson shipped leather, clothes and fur goods to China in the 7th century B.C., and Chinese merchants frequented there for trade. The said knife coin made of metal was used for the enterprise of merchants in those days.



A Misong-ri-type pot

Until the 3rd century B.C. Kochoson was widely known abroad as a state with a developed economy and culture. Afterward, her national power became weak gradually owing to incessant strife for supremacy within the ruling circles and class contradictions.

In 194 B.C. an aristocrat called Man drove out King Chun by effecting a coup d'etat and he himself became the king. In 128 B.C. an influential local aristocrat rose in arms against the Man's dynasty. Just around that time, more precisely in 109 B.C., Han aggressors of 50,000 men made armed incursions into Kochoson. But they were defeated by its soldiers and people in the western border area. The enemy's naval force 7,000 strong also met the same fate. This enabled them to defend their capital. When encountered with reinvasion in greater force, the cowardly bureaucrats attempted to surrender by killing King Ugo. The armymen and people, however, defended their capital for over one year under the command of Songgi, the then minister, giving massive casualties to the enemy. But in 108 B.C. some aristocratic bureaucrats murdered the minister and capitulated to the enemy. Eventually Kochoson was extinguished by the Han aggressors.



The Kangshan tomb

PUYO

The Puyo tribe, one of Korea's ancient tribes, founded a kingdom later than Kochoson around the 5th century B.C. Puyo covered a vast area of the upper reaches of the Liao River and the basin of the Sungari River, Northeast China.

A legend says that Haemosu, son of the Creator, came to earth and founded the Northern Puyo and his son Haeburu moved eastward and founded the Eastern Puyo at the order of the Creator. As we see, this kingdom had its name in various spellings as are recorded in old records—Northern Puyo, Eastern Puyo and Puyo. This is explained by the frequent shifting of her centre.

The area of Puyo was wide and fertile. From its early days agriculture and stockbreeding took forward steps. Towards the 2nd century B.C. Puyo turned into a state with a well-organized administrative structure and a high level of culture. She brought a neighbouring tribe Upru under her control and expanded her territory step by step. Puyo with a developed stockbreeding had a ground force and powerful cavalry.

In those days a Chinese historian wrote that Puyo was a rich country and she was never defeated by other countries since her foundation. This was attributed to her developed economy and powerful military force.

All power was in the hands of aristocrats called "Ka" and *homin*, the upper strata of the common people. The commoners, *haho* or poor people, and slaves were the targets of their exploitation.

As in the case of Kochoson, there was a written law to defend the interests of slave-owners. This law provided that anyone who killed others shall be sentenced to death and his family members be made slaves and that anyone who stole the properties of others shall pay 12 times as much in compensation. The article stipulating that criminal's family members would become slaves reflected the slave-owners' desire to get as many slaves as possible. There existed a cruel system under which more than 100 slaves were buried alive around their master's grave.

The political system was based on the aristocratic democracy of slave-owners.

Important national affairs and court days were decided upon at the aristocrats' council called "Yonggo" which was convened in December every year. The matter pertaining to succession to the throne was also subjected to the approval of the aristocrats.

In the early 1st century, there came a gradual decline in power due to increasing corruption in high places and people's struggle against the rulers. This led to the greater part of her territory being put under the control of Koguryo, a rising feudal state. Even after that Puyo was in existence as a state, but in 494 she came under the complete control of Koguryo.

CHINGUK

The ancient tribes living in the area south of central Korea founded Chinguk, a slave-owning state, at about the same time as Puyo. The greater part of the area south of central Korea was under her domination.

On the territory of Chinguk there were more than 70 "small territorial states". Even after her founding, Chinguk remained divided in three regions—Mahan, Pyonhan and Chinhan. In these regions aristocrats acted as lord and exercised domination over many inhabitants, forming an independent political force.

Under the king there were different government posts such as *sinji*, *komchuk* and *salhae*. Side by side with a police force Chinguk had a powerful army.

During the incursions of Han aggressors into her territory in the early 1st century Chinguk reduced some 1,500 war captives into slavery.

Chinguk was favoured by mild climate and fertile land. So, rice cultivation was practised. Silkworm and cattle and other domesticated animals were added to the economy. Around the 2nd century B.C. iron came into wide use, with the result that the economy developed still further. Metal culture and rice cultivation were introduced in Japan by the Chinguk people.

Many people of Kochoson emigrated into Chinguk which bordered on the former. Around 194 B.C. King Chun of Kochoson who had been expelled through a coup d'etat came to Chinguk as an exile, accompanied by many people. Just before the downfall of Kochoson, that is, in 108 B.C. Ryok Gye Gyong, who once served as a minister, came to Chinguk, taking with him people of more than 2,000 family units.

In fact, Chinguk was becoming more "Kochoson" in the realm of culture as immigrants flocked in large numbers. And the fusion of culture and kinship between the inhabitants of the two regions was further promoted. Around the period before and after the Christian era Chinguk gradually began to decline owing to the class struggle of the people and the advancement of local aristocratic forces and she was finally united by Paekje and Silla which made their appearance as feudal kingdoms.

The ancient tribes in Korea formed three different kingdoms and lived separately. But their languages and customs were almost the same and their consanguineous and cultural community grew strong day after day in the course of their cultural interchange and barter and mutual visits.

2) Culture of Korea in Ancient Times Sheds Its Brilliance on the East

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said: **"Our forefathers in ancient times created a resplendent culture which contributed to the flowering of the civilization of the East."**

The Korean people in ancient times created a unique and resplendent culture and went a long way toward the flowering of Eastern culture.

Bronze *pipa*-shaped daggers, narrow brass daggers and mirrors with decorated designs excavated in large numbers in Korea and in the Liaotung area, China show the features peculiar to Korean culture in ancient times and the high standard of metal workmanship at that time.

The *pipa*-shaped dagger is a 30-40 cm long weapon used for killing enemies. Its shape looks like that of *pipa*, a Korean stringed instrument. Its peculiar shape and structure and geometrical and lightning patterns on its sheath are similar to the narrow bronze dagger which came into vogue in the closing years of Kochoson.

The mirror decorated with designs is round and made of bronze. Its surface is elaborately polished. On the back are engraved delicate striped patterns painted on a triangle or a quadrangle. At the top of it is a protrusion through which to hold a string.

Buckles wrought in gold thread and beads, and 8-finger-shaped bells adorned with decorations also testify to the excellence of Korean culture in ancient times.

The Korean people in those days produced iron tools already around 500 years B.C. They turned out steel of high quality to make weapons and tools. An analysis shows that the iron axe used in those days contains a small percentage of carbon—only 0.7 per cent—and that heat treatment is admirable and its intensity is high.

At a time when the people of many countries were still ignorant of the use of iron, Koreans at that time became informed about the steel making process.

The culture of Korea in those days had profound effects upon neighbouring tribes and countries.

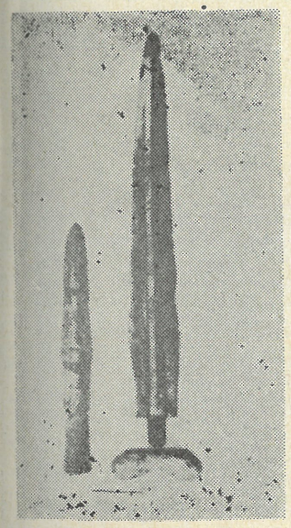
Bronze articles indigenous to Korea in antiquity were found in Siberia. Narrow brass daggers, mirrors with decorated designs characteristic of Yayoi culture known as the beginning of Japan's metal culture, were unearthed in Japan. All these are rightly recognized as related to those of Korea in antiquity.

The developed culture of Kochoson can also be observed in literature and art. An old documentary record says that the people of Kochoson set songs to music and sang to *Konghu* (a Korean musical instrument) accompaniment. Here is a partial text of a song:

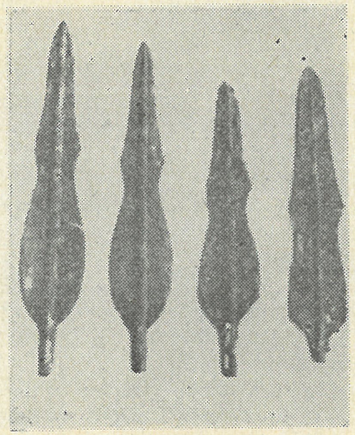
I told you, "Don't cross the river, my lord!"
But you went, against my wish.
And you have drowned,
How can I live alone in the years ahead?

This song is said to have been composed by Ryo Ok, wife of a boatman. It expresses sympathy towards the working people who met with a tragic death after having been subjected to hard labour. This song achieved popularity among the Koreans in ancient times and spread even to China.

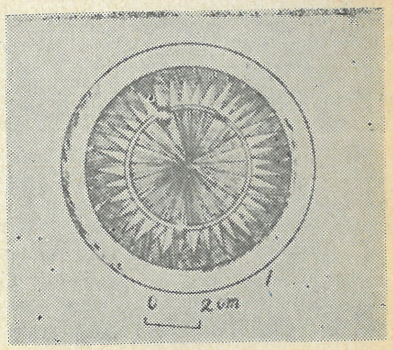
(To Be Continued)



Narrow brass daggers



Pipa-shaped daggers



A mirror with decorative designs

KOREA—A LOVELY LAND

Mt. Myohyang-san

This beautiful land of 3,000 *ri* is endowed
with so numerous scenic spots.
But you can't tell all their merits before
seeing Mt. Myohyang-san.
Climb this green mountain along a deep
valley in company with your friends,
And you'll be simply fascinated by its
superb scenery, its imposing, mysteri-
ous appearance.

(from "Song of Mt. Myohyang-san")

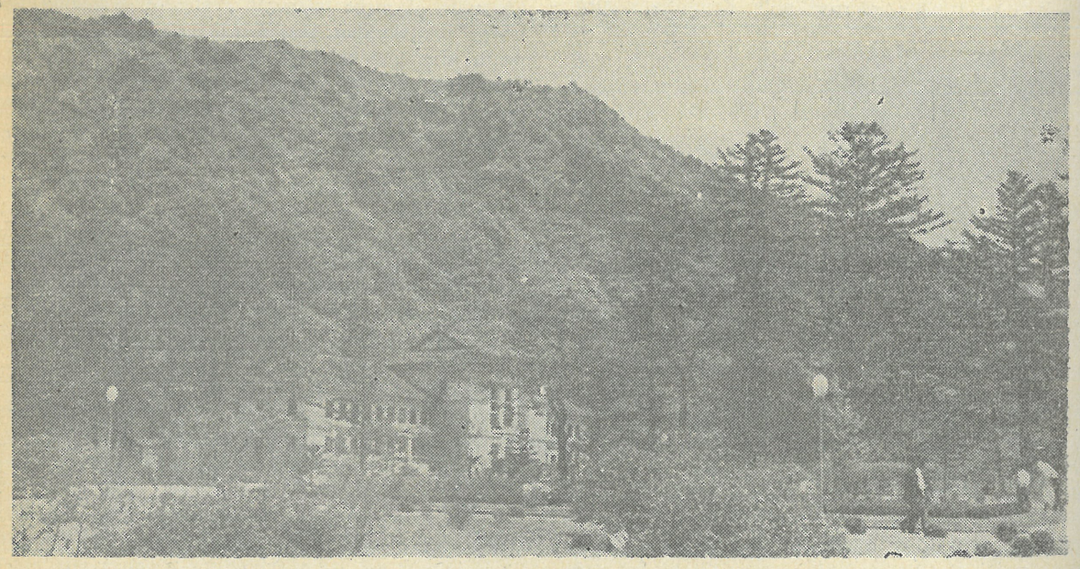
From olden times our forefathers were fond of reciting this song written by someone in praise of exquisite Mt. Myohyang-san, one of the four celebrated mountains of our country.

Rising over the intersection of the boundaries of three provinces—North and South Pyongan and Chagang, Mt. Myohyang-san is over 320 *ri* round and stretches as long as more than 70 *ri* from west to east. It evokes the admiration of the beholder for its majestic appearance, multifarious undulation and superb sculptural beauty.

In the immemorial past, the granite and gneiss sheets started cracking and breaking with the passage of time by the powerful action of the wind and rain, some rocks rolling down to form deep valleys and others turning into fantastic rocks. And there appeared the present Mt. Myohyang-san.

Its peaks are sharp-shaped like the teeth of a saw, and its valleys and ridges are very undulate.

On Mt. Myohyang-san you will enjoy the beautiful, mysterious view of Manmulsang (the Peaks of Ten Thousand Features) and the scenes which change from season to season. Thickets of ever-green pines and fragrant junipers, brilliant flowers in spring, lush green foliages in summer, scarlet maples in autumn —all these are enchanting and defy description.



The rest home building in Mt. Myohyang-san

There are four sightseeing routes in Mt. Myohyang-san which consists of the Piro-bong Peak, the highest one rising 1,909 metres above the sea, and many other strange-shaped peaks such as the Chilsong-bong Peak, the Wonman-bong Peak and the Tapmil-bong Peak, each rising 1,500 metres and more above the sea.

The route leading to the Sangwon-gol and Manpok-gol Valleys has many scenic attractions.

The Sangwon-gol Valley, the best spot, extends from the ascent of Mt. Myohyang-san to the Sangwon-am Hermitage. There the crystal-clear stream races down, exposing its white sandy bottom full of white pebbles. Many waterfalls are cascading down, sending up silvery clouds of spray.

Splendid are the Kumgang and Taeha Falls showering down in white misty masses. A little way up, there lies the Inho-dae Rock on which you will enjoy another superb view.

There your eyes will rest on three big waterfalls called Sanju, Ryongyon and Chonsin and on a hermitage called Sangwon-am which stands in the middle of those waterfalls against the background of a dense thicket. It is a picturesque scenery, indeed.

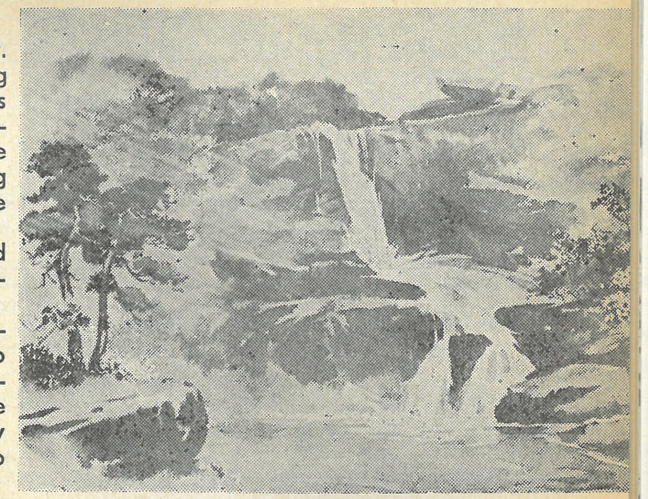
Some climbing along the Hyangsan-chon Brook past the Sangwon-gol Valley will lead you to a gushing medicinal spring and, a little further up, to the Manpok-gol Valley. As its name suggests itself, this valley has lots of waterfalls and is no less lovely than the Manpok-dong of Mt. Kumgang-san.

The view from the highest Piro-bong Peak is spectacular and magnificent.

On the way to this peak there is a great stretch of juniper woods peculiar to Mt. Myohyang-san. No sooner do you step in this area than you will inhale the strong pleasant odor of junipers. This odor spreads all over the mountain. Hence the name of Mt. Myohyang-san.

The Piro-bong Peak affords the grand sight of sheer peaks, each boasting of its own height, and this scenery falls into chime with the Chongchon-gang River which quietly meanders along the foot of the mountain. In fine weather the Piro-bong Peak commands the distant views of the vast Yoldusamcholli Plain and, across it, the West Sea.

Mt. Myohyang-san has various flowers of all its own such as magnolia, clove and *sansam*. It keeps over 600 kinds of plants including prostrate juniper and pine-nut trees and yellow rhododendron.



There are also rare birds such as roller, oriole, red bell-bird, yellow wagtail, great-tit, hedge-sparrow and skylark, and mountain animals such as musk-deer, goral and bear. All these add the natural flavor to the mountain.

Mt. Myohyang-san is fixed as a state's nature reserve to keep its natural color as it is.

Mt. Myohyang-san keeps many historical relics boasting of the artistic talents of our people. Originally it had more than 360 temples and cloisters including the Pohyon-sa Temple, Sangwon-am Hermitage and Hwajang-am Cloister which show the outstanding architecture, sculpture and fine arts of our ancestors. But most of them were destroyed by the barbarous bombing of the US imperialists during the period of the Fatherland Liberation War.

At present there remain only 20 or so temples, and stone towers and monuments. The Myohyangsan Museum now keeps with care the valuable cultural relics of our people including the complete collection of Buddhist Scriptures consisting of 80,000 wooden blocks.

Mt. Myohyang-san also bears numerous legends and stories about the righteous struggles of our people against the foreign invaders and feudal rulers.

Before liberation this noted scenic place served as an amusement centre for the Japanese and the men of wealth and power.

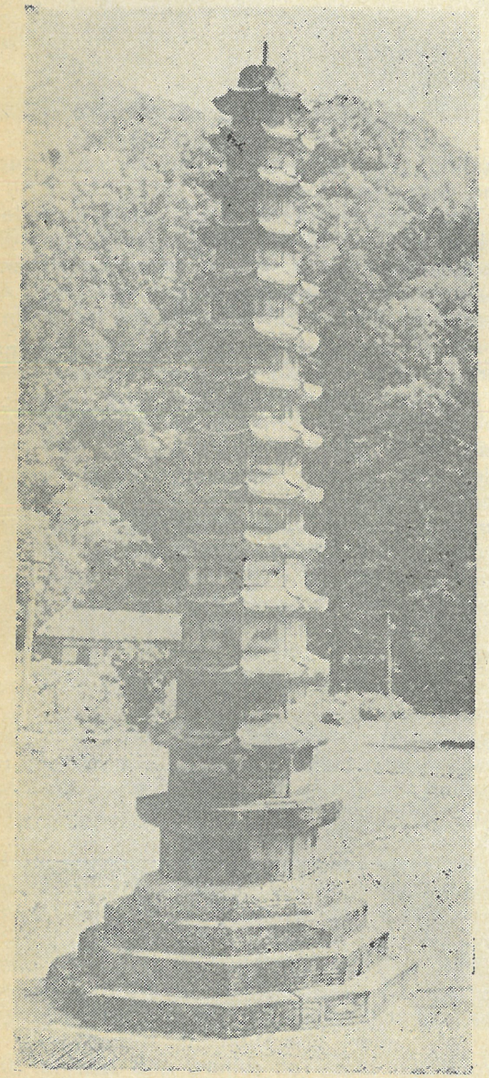
Only after liberation it turned into a wonderful place of culture and rest for the

working people under the wise guidance and warm care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the autumn of 1972, at an interview with a foreign visitor, he said as follows:

"...They say Mt. Myohyang-san has a big deposit of gold. Once some of our people proposed to mine gold there, but the Government prohibited it. We did not want to destroy that beautiful mountain just for a few tons of gold."

The 13-storied stone pagoda in the Pohyon-sa Temple



These words of his have a story behind them.

A little over ten years ago, a geological survey group in the western district of our country was prospecting the Myohyang-san range in search of ore veins, and discovered a big deposit of very high-grade gold ore. Informed of this, the personnel concerned confirmed it on the spot and worked out a plan for the development of the gold deposit in Mt. Myohyang-san which envisaged the huge amount of state investments. They meant to open up the deposit upon the approval of the great leader.

A few days later, however, quite contrary to their expectations, the great leader said at a meeting that the gold of Mt. Myohyang-san should not be mined. He added that if a gold mine was developed there the terrific blasting would frighten all the birds in the mountain and chase them away and that the waste water of the ore dressing centre would pollute the Chongchon-gang River and kill fish there.

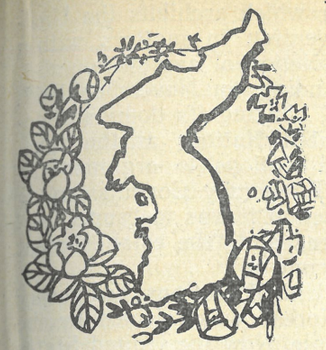
The great leader seriously said that the beautiful Mt. Myohyang-san couldn't be exchanged for a few tons of gold.

He paid many visits to Mt. Myohyang-san in person and, treading steep, rugged mountain paths, fixed the sightseeing routes for the good of holiday-makers. He examined the blueprint of the rest home before its construction and gave a detailed instruction as to let the rest-home visitors have a better food and spend their holidays more joyously.

Now, thanks to his great love for the beautiful mountains and rivers of the fatherland and for the people, Mt. Myohyang-san has been turned into a wonderful recreation centre. There are a cosy, gorgeous three-story rest-home building, a hall of culture, a restaurant and other necessary facilities for recreation. Every year thousands of working people enjoy their holidays here at state expense.

A little way down the rest home there lies a well-furnished camping centre of the Juvenile Corps. The expansion project for the Myohyangsan recreation ground is going on still now with the outlay of huge state funds.

Along with all other mountains and rivers of this country which change their appearances day after day under the wise guidance of the great leader, Mt. Myohyang-san, a noted mountain of the fatherland, will adorn itself more beautifully as a scenic spot, as a place of culture and rest, boasting of its magnificent and mysterious features for good.



Korean Reunification Question

How Was the South Korean Puppet Regime Concocted?

"Truman doctrine" was announced as a US plan for global supremacy in March 1947.

After the announcement of the "Truman doctrine", the United States promoted on a full scale the manoeuvring to concoct a puppet government to turn south Korea into a permanent colony and into an advance base for world domination, while suppressing more harshly the anti-US struggle of the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The so-called 'Republic of Korea government' in south Korea is a puppet regime rigged up by the US imperialists, and serves as a camouflage for their colonial rule; it is nothing but an instrument that faithfully executes the US policy of aggression." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 405.)

Indeed, the south Korean "government" is a puppet regime cooked up by the US imperialists as a part of their plan for world domination and a camouflage for their colonial rule and aggressive policy.

GROSS VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL ACCORD

The United States secretly promoted the preparations to establish its puppet government in south Korea instead of implementing the declaration of the "Cairo Conference" that called for "developing Korea as a free independent state."

At the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers' Conference in December 1945, US representative Byrnes submitted a draft "resolution" calling for more than 10 year-long military control and over 10 year-long "trusteeship."

But the conference rejected the US "proposal" and decided to "develop Korea as an independent and democratic state" and, to this end, establish a "democratic provisional government" in Korea as early as possible.

All the patriotic forces in Korea warmly welcomed this decision and strove to put it into reality.

But the US government refused to carry into effect the decision signed by itself.

Truman dealt out a disciplinary punishment to Byrnes, chief representative of the US side to the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers' Conference, as soon as he came back, for his failure to carry out their aggressive intention through the conference.

Meanwhile, Hodges, Commander of the Occupation Army in south Korea, brought pressure to bear upon the democratic parties, social organizations and the people of various strata engaged in a just struggle to support the decision of the Three Foreign Ministers' Conference on the establishment of a united democratic government and whipped together a handful of traitors to the nation including Syngman Rhee, a stooge raised in America for a long time, and let them launch a campaign against this decision.

This vulgar political campaign reflected the United States' impatience and uneasiness as they were and fully revealed its innermost ambition to dispose of the Korean question at its discretion.

The US move to rig up a puppet regime in south Korea was shown overtly by breaking up the Soviet-US Joint Commission to carry out the decision of the Moscow Three

Foreign Ministers' Conference and unjustly bringing the Korean issue to the United Nations.

In February 1947, after breaking up the first session of the Soviet-US Joint Commission, the US Department of State called Syngman Rhee to the United States and told him that the Korean question would be "laid" before the United Nations to decide on "separate elections" and a "separate government" in the future and that he should develop a more positive campaign for the purpose.

In the summer of 1947, Wedemeyer, who came to south Korea as the special envoy of the US President, reassured the puppets that the Korean question would be discussed at the United Nations.

He wrote in his secret investigation report to the President: As for the United States, the emergence of a united, independent democratic Korea would in the future be a great threat to its strategic interests in the Far East. Therefore, we should see that the US ground force continues its temporary occupation on the one hand and, on the other, should give "military aid" to south Korea to increase the puppet armed forces in a big way.

The US rulers, who had established a policy to set up a separate "government" in south Korea, unjustly brought the Korean issue to the United Nations in September 1947 in the middle of the second session of the Soviet-US Joint Commission (which was held from May 21 to October 26, 1947).

This was a grave act of provocation violating the international agreement on the establishment of a united, democratic government in Korea.

Even US publications wrote that in bringing the Korean question to the United Nations the United States government had intended to "establish a government in south Korea, which would be backed up by the United States" in its attempt to seize the other half of Korea north of the 38th parallel as early as possible.

As seen above, the laying of the Korean question before the United Nations was reactionary in its purpose. It was also a violation of Article 107, Chapter XVII of the UN Charter, which under the historic conditions of those days excludes the discussion of the issues of postwar mediation. It was also a violation of Paragraph 7, Article 2 of the UN Charter which prohibits the United Nations intervention in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.

This notwithstanding, in November 1947, the United States, abusing its dominant position in the United Nations at the time, forced the United Nations to organize the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" whose function it was to "supervise" "elections" in Korea and "the establishment of a Korean government."

However, the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" was rejected by the entire Korean people. Now the United States hurriedly took action to call the UN "Little Assembly" in February 1948 and railroad a resolution on holding separate "elections" even only in the "limited area accessible to the commission in Korea," that is, in south Korea under US army occupation.

The "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" actually assumed the mission of setting up a separate "government" in south Korea and freezing the division of Korea.

CONCOCTION OF PUPPET GOVERNMENT

When the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" set foot on south Korea in January 1948, the people opposed and rejected it as one and the nationwide save-the-country struggle took place throughout south Korea on February 7.

The US government's policy of establishing a separate "government" in south Korea not only met with the strong opposition of the entire Korean people but also raised a doubt about its "legality" and "possibility" in the "commission" itself.

Indian representative Menon, chairman of this "commission," stated in his report: "The entire members of the commission doubted if it would be legally possible to carry out the resolution of the General Assembly only in a part of Korea.... And the entire members of the commission worried about whether there was any possibility to proceed with elections in a free atmosphere and to establish a genuine national government."

But the United States held separate "elections" in south Korea at the point of the US army bayonet according to the "election law" enacted by the US military government.

James Roper, UP special correspondent, revealed in his note the truth of the "UN-supervised free elections," saying:

"American reconnaissance planes flew overhead... and the polling stations were strictly guarded by the 'Hyangbodan' members carrying baseball bats, and in Seoul thousands of policemen and specially appointed civilians, with the backing of the US troops, set up barricades at main points and intersections and constabularies were posted at each entrance of back alley. Civilian guards were armed with axe handles, baseball bats and clubs, and the south Korean constabularies with US carbines. The atmosphere resembled that of a city under martial law."

According to a US official press report, the US armed forces stationed in south Korea sharply increased by some 50 per cent in only two weeks around the separate "elections."

However, the south Korean people were never daunted by any armed suppression. They waged a death-defying struggle against the treacherous separate "elections."

The people of Cheju-do Island rose in an organized armed struggle. They overpowered the reactionary police and made the "election" completely invalid. In North and South Kyongsang Provinces only 10-20 per cent of the voters went to the "polling stations" under compulsion.

The south Korean workers started a general strike on May 8 to boycott collectively the "separate elections" ruinous to the nation.

The nationwide struggle of the south Korean people completely foiled the treacherous May 10 "separate elections."

This notwithstanding, the United States fabricated the "result" of the "elections" and set up a separate puppet government headed by notorious Syngman Rhee in south Korea in August 1948.

Then, in December 1948, the United States forced the UN General Assembly session to pass a "resolution" calling it the "only legitimate government for Korea."

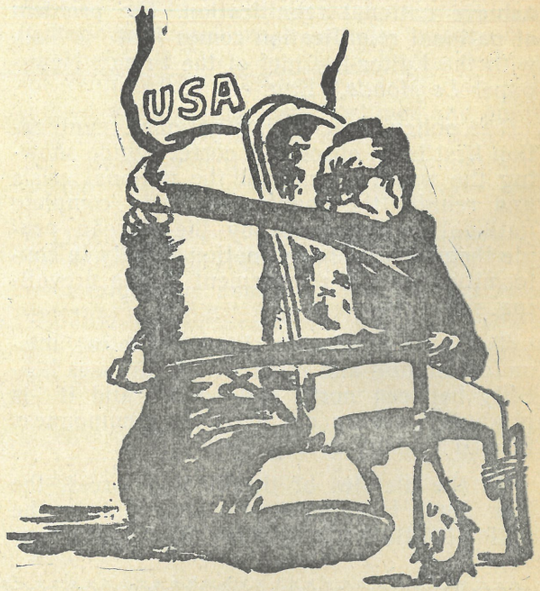
But, in fact this "government" was nothing but a camouflage to cloak the US neo-colonialist rule and a puppet government faithfully carrying out its policy of aggression.

This is clear from the orientation for its "national policy" given by US Ambassador Muccio in south Korea to Syngman Rhee on August 15, 1948.

Muccio instructed that the finance and economy of the puppet government had to be compiled and run entirely on the directives of the US Department of State and the US ambassador in south Korea and that its military affairs had to be put under the direction of MacArthur, Commander of the US Armed Forces in the Far East, in the war time and the US ambassador in south Korea in peace time. He also said that even the affairs of "personnel" of ministerial level and the supreme authority of the "Ministry of National Defence" were within the jurisdiction of the US Department of State and the US Military Advisory Group.

The establishment of a separate puppet government in south Korea by the United States meant that it entered the stage of openly freezing the division of Korea.

With the establishment of the puppet government the US policy of colonial enslavement towards south Korea and the preparations for an aggressive war in Korea entered a new stage.



Problem of National Reunification Comes First

The country's reunification is the unanimous desire of all the people in north and south Korea and the supreme national task whose implementation brooks no further delay.

It is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population from the foreign imperialists and achieving national liberation on a countrywide scale, and it is the vital demand of our people.

Therefore, we put forward absolutely just and reasonable policies and proposals on many occasions in order to achieve the country's reunification at an early date and have exerted every possible effort for their realization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...even if we cannot bring about the unity of institutions and of ideologies and religious beliefs at once, we would like first to achieve national reunification. The problem of national reunification comes first." ("Talk with the Editor-in-Chief of the French Newspaper *Le Monde*," Eng. ed., p. 2.)

The policy of achieving national reunification first is an absolutely correct guide showing the way to surmount the national crisis and reunify the country and win complete national independence by the Korean people themselves through national unity in conformity with the requirement of the prevailing situation.

Today national division promotes misunderstanding and mistrust and arouses hostility between north and south and it is gradually wiping out even the commonness formed through a long history.

At the dictates of the outside forces, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique persist in the nation-splitting manoeuvres. They are trampling underfoot everything national, even good national manners and customs and spreading all kinds of immorality and depravity in south Korea.

Their traitorous acts have now reached their zenith.

They keep the US troops in south Korea and are taking more foreign forces of aggression into there; fanning up north-south confrontation, staging war exercises; and cruelly suppressing the patriotic south Korean people fighting for the country's reunification and the democratization of society.

Today when the country faces the danger of reunification or division, national reunification is imperative to prevent the permanent split of the country and achieve its reunification.

There are different socio-political systems and people with differing ideologies and religious beliefs live in north and south. The only way to the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, therefore, is to achieve national reunification first.

In our country the problem of system and the ideological problem are the second problems which should be settled in accordance with the people's will and desire.

There can be two different systems in one country, and the people belonging to one nation can have differing ideologies and ideals.

The national homogeneity of our people was formed through a long history.

Therefore, we can easily achieve national unity and reunification, regardless of the institutions and religious beliefs, ideologies and ideals, in realizing the common cause, the same desire.

National reunification can bring about the early unity of systems and of ideologies and religious beliefs and pave the way to the complete reunification of the country.

The establishment of a north-south Confederation is the most reasonable way to achieve national reunification.

The north-south Confederation proposed by us means that the two temporarily divided parts of a nation should be reunited through a Confederation and that while keeping the present socio-political systems of north and south Korea as they are for the time being, the problems for the national interests and development should be settled in coordinated way through a Supreme National Council and complete reunification should be attained gradually.

The north-south Confederation will promote contact and consultation, national ties and cooperation between north and south to dispel the long-pent up distrust and misunderstanding and create an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding.

It will also promote economic and cultural contacts and cooperation to create practical conditions for national reunification.

The introduction of a north-south Confederation will enable the north and south to take practical measures to eliminate the military confrontation between them and remove tension and to take joint actions externally and enter the UN and other international organizations as a single state under the single nomenclature of Confederal Republic of Koryo.

As you have seen above, the north-south Confederation will promote understanding between north and south and great national unity.

National reunification will make it possible to successfully defend our country from foreign aggression.

National unity and reunification are fundamental for defending the country. They are particularly important because the neocolonialists use national discord and division as the chief lever of their aggression.

Continued national division will invite more undisguised aggression and condemn our people to colonial slavery.

National reunification will accelerate the national cause and greatly contribute to world peace and security.

The prevailing situation urgently requires the Korean people to achieve national unity and reunification and carve out their destiny by themselves.

It is entirely due to the nation-splitting manoeuvres of the US imperialists and other aggressive foreign forces and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that our country still remains divided and peace in Korea is increasingly menaced.

Purposefully disregarding the essential commonness of our nation and artificially exaggerating the differences in systems, ideologies and religious beliefs, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are clamouring that national "unity" and "unification" are "impossible," perpetrating ceaselessly provocations against us to incite national discord and antagonism and more brutally suppressing the patriotic forces in south Korea desirous of reunification. These are traitorous acts aimed at amassing large fortunes and enjoying their prosperity and satisfying their lust for power by perpetuating the country's division.

Our people will achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification by their own efforts by smashing the internal and external splittists' manoeuvres and forming a great alliance comprising all the forces of the nation desirous of reunification.

Pak Gyong Ho

Letters Written at the Risk of Life

This happened one day in last November at the Kwangju Railway Station in South Chol-la Province in south Korea.

Towards lunch time a young worker was writing carefully with a paint blower fairly big letters one by one on the wall of a large concrete building in the station yard in the presence of many people.

Soon silver-white letters "Long Live General Kim Il Sung!" appeared on the long wall. A letter was 1.5 metres in width and 1.4 metres in length.

The dark and dismal station yard suddenly seemed to be lighted up and shine with the letters.

Those present there were thrown into the whirlpool of excitement and joy.

It was Kim Dong Yon (22), a car inspector of the Kwangju Railway Station, who wrote the letters at the risk of his life, out of his reverence for General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, in the dark land, south Korea, under fascist rule.

He was a mere school boy only few years ago. He lost his father at his early age and lived with his sick mother. He passed the college entrance examination after graduation from a high school, but with no money he could not go to college.

He became a car inspector. From the first day he began to work he was forced to drudge.

Last summer he was injured seriously due to a train collision in the station yard.

He received hospital treatment, selling all the family property and went to work. But the station authorities dismissed him. He did not know how to earn their living.

One evening his fellow workers visited him. He had tramped the streets all day long in a vain hope of finding a new job. As soon as he saw them, he asked: "Is there no land for the poor people like us in the world?"

A middle-aged car inspector, who had left the Chonnam University halfway, declared, grasping his hands tightly:

"Why not! There is. It is the north where the sun of the nation General Kim Il Sung carries on a government. He dearly loves the working people. That is why there are no exploitation, plunder and unemployment in the north. The north is the only land in the world where the state takes the responsibility for bringing up and educating the new generation accounting for a half of the population."

He passionately said that in the north all people under the tender care of General Kim Il Sung live equally and freely, with no worries about food, clothing and shelter, taxes, school expenses and medical fees.

What a heart-warming story it is!

He felt an irresistible impulse to go to the General at once and to tell him all the miseries he experienced in the agonizing land and enjoy his fatherly love.

A few days after, at the end of November, when he went to the station to follow the procedure for retirement as forced by the authorities concerned, one of his colleagues showed a newspaper.

It was the April 28, 1977 issue of *Yomiuri Shimbun*, a Japanese newspaper. Its front page carried the full text of the great leader's talk with the executive managing editor of *Yomiuri Shimbun* and his party.

In stirring excitement he read it. His great thought and lofty love for the people in every word or sentence stirred his heart. He was deeply impressed especially by the words of the great leader General Kim Il Sung:

"The younger generation represents our future....

"We lived a hard life of humiliation in the past. But we should see that the rising generation live in comfort free from oppression and humiliation. For this, the rising generation should be brought up to be cheerful and vivacious and to have a wealth of knowledge, strong physique and lofty morals."

From the words of the General he learned who has wrought the miracle of the north—the miracle of the state bringing up and educating much over 8 million students and children.

He looked at the portrait of General Kim Il Sung in the newspaper.

At his noble image he felt as if he were held in his warm arms.

It inspired him with boundless respect for the great leader General Kim Il Sung and new courage. He felt an irresistible impulse to write the august name of the General on the wall of the building at the station yard crowded with people.

He thought that though they could not see the General as he lives in Pyongyang the learning-hungry and drudging people in the south could find relief in his august name.

"It may cost me my life. But nothing is more honourable than to give my youth and life for the great General." With this thought he ran to the station and wrote with the paint blower big letters "Long Live General Kim Il Sung!"

Li Su Ho

ESSAY

Simple Longing

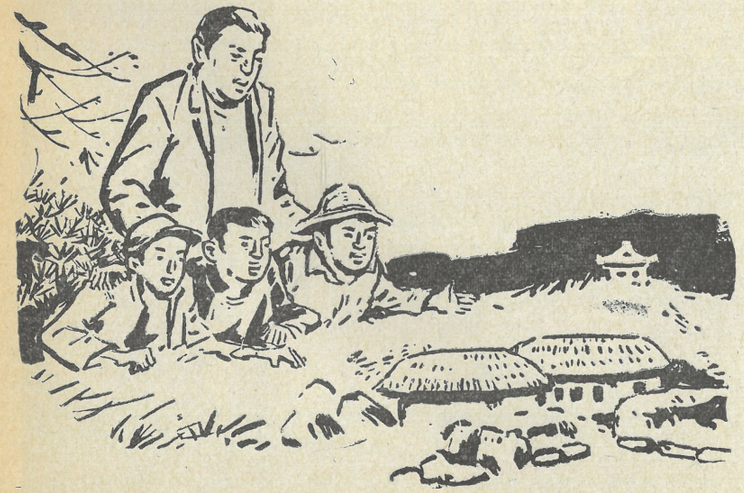
In this balmy spring, when people's thought goes to Mangyongdae, I am haunted by the painful memory of an impressive article I had read in a south Korean publication.

It was about a vivid picture showing the pure heart of children.

Boys of ten or so were playing on the sandy beach of the Odae-chon Stream, a tributary of the Han-gang River. They hardened the sands and were making houses, a hill and river. They seemed to be forming a village.

There were two houses standing face to face with each other in the opening at the foot of a hill in the middle.

The houses were thatched farm houses surrounded by a wicker fence.



Passing there, a teacher happened to see them. He praisefully said that they were very clever with their fingers and asked them if they were building their village.

At first children shook their heads from side to side as if they were on their guard against the stranger. Soon they saw he was a teacher. One of the boys called Chong Nam said:

"We left primary school in the second-year course, unable to pay school impositions, and now gather and sell firewood to earn our bread.

"Our teacher was encyclopedic and knew well about the north and would speak to us about it.

"He used to tell us about the revolutionary activities of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and speak about the General's childhood, drawing the house of his birth and Mangyong-bong Hill on the blackboard.

"Sometime ago he was taken to the police station. After his arrest we make the Mangyongdae village our teacher drew, like this often and often again."

Reading this article, I felt my heart bleed.

Innumerous foreign friends come across oceans and continents from faraway foreign lands to see historic Mangyongdae where the great leader was born and cultivated his revolutionary will in his childhood. Overseas compatriots who lived in the sorrow of lost nationhood yesterday and their sons and daughters come today to their homeland as proud overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to visit the historic place.

But children like Chong Nam in the south of Korea cannot come to Mangyongdae in the north of the same territory to which they can come within a few hours. Why? This rends my heart.

Can I say that I alone feel this pain? No. Chong Nam's teacher and the teacher who saw the boys must have felt such pain.

The innocent boys played with the sand for the pure fun of it.

But they must be made without fail to see the thatched house at Mangyongdae which they regard as a legendary house, a house of hope, in the fairyland and long for.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The country's reunification is the unanimous, ardent desire of our entire nation. Korea must be reunified at all costs, and never be divided into 'two Koreas'."

The Korean people is a single nation which had lived on the same territory from ancient times.

The resourceful and brave Korean people dearly love their territory and nation.

They boast of a long history of 5,000 years and a brilliant culture.

They had freely travelled the north and south through a thousand and one roads spreading out all over the face of the 3,000-*ri* land from Mt. Paekdu-san with Lake Chonji to Mt. Halla-san.

But the free traffic between the north and south of Korea has been held up by the foreign forces' bisection of the country for over 30 years now.

We should never tolerate this abnormal state. All Koreans don't want this hateful division but ardently thirst for the earliest reunification of the country.

The country's reunification is the most urgent task of our people.

Our people are strong in independent and patriotic spirit and are fully capable of solving their own problem by themselves with credit. We have a strong revolutionary base, the northern half of the Republic which has put into effect the line of independence, self-support and self-defence.

Today in south Korea all things national are trampled underfoot or destroyed owing to the anti-popular policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique seeking to maintain the remainder of their life with foreign backing.

The internal and external partitionists are trying in every way to kill even the national spirit growing in the hearts of little children. But, the hearts of the south Korean people, like Chong Nam's, turn towards the sun of the nation.

Today, when people flow to Mangyongdae in steady streams, I feel more keenly the great urgency of reunification at the thought of the thatched house built by Chong Nam.

Neither repressive system nor the point of the bayonet can kill the longing for Mangyongdae of the children following the sun even under fascist oppression.

The entire people of north and south Korea will certainly achieve the country's reunification, the greatest desire of the nation, by their united efforts.

Radio Pyongyang
Time and Frequency Schedule
(English language)

TRANSMISSION	GMT	kHz (mb)
EUROPEAN SERVICE	6.00- 8.00	11535 (26.0) 9420 (31.8)
	20.00-22.00	9420 (31.8) 6576 (45.6)
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICAN SERVICE	15.00-17.00	9977 (30.1) 7203 (41.6)
	17.00-19.00	9977 (30.1) 7203 (41.6)
SOUTHEAST ASIAN SERVICE	8.00-10.00	11535 (26.0) 9420 (31.8)
	13.00-15.00	9977 (30.1) 7203 (41.6)
AMERICAN SERVICE	11.00-13.00	11535 (26.0) 9977 (30.1)
	23.00- 1.00	11535 (26.0) 9977 (30.1)

Serious Food Crisis in South Korea

South Korea totally failed in farming last year too, making the food crisis more serious.

Deepening food crisis has thrown south Korea into quite a chaos.

Rice is gradually disappearing from the market. This year rice on the market reduced to one-fifth or one-seventh of what it had been before.

As a result, its price is skyrocketing. Early this year the price of one straw bag of rice rose by 3,500-4,000 *won*.

Due to the food crisis people are starved to death in large numbers in different places.

At Songdang-dong, Naedang-dong and Sangri-dong in the west ward of Taegu alone 10 or more people died of hunger only in a few days early this year.

People face mass starvation. At Taemyong-dong in the south ward of Taegu there are more than 100 families all of whose members lie in bed from malnutrition, unable to move. Many people are on the verge of starvation in Seoul. They cannot even take one meal every two days.

A foreign journalist who visited south Korea wrote:

"Nothing to eat was to be seen on the trees and the ground. Wild fruits, tree barks and grass roots have now become food for the people. Denuded trees, like men, seemed as if they were awaiting death. I could see only in people's eyes burning with anger that they were living."

As a measure to tide over the food crisis, the Pak Jung Hi puppet rulers appointed the "powdered food day" and the "riceless food day" by law several years ago and force people to observe the days. Policemen even inspect lunch-boxes of school boys and girls and close those restaurants and eating houses which don't sell mixed and powdered food.

In order to get over the food crisis they also import a large amount of food grain, begging for foreign currency needed for it.

The deepening food crisis in south Korea is entirely due to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's policy of depending on the foreign forces and their anti-popular agricultural policy.

Following their masters' policies of aggression and war, they have totally ruined south Korea's agriculture. As a result, south Korea's agricultural productive forces have been seriously destroyed.

Farm lands are appropriated for military bases and military roads and the arable land is reducing every year. Today the total sown area of south Korea decreased by 400,000 *chongbo* as against the pre-liberation days and the forced application of foreign fertilizers unfit to the soil of south Korea acidified 80-90 per cent of farm lands many of which are going to be uncultivable.

Irrigation and water conservancy and afforestation are totally neglected and even a small number of irrigation works are being destroyed because they are not repaired.

Over 70 per cent of paddy fields are dependent on rain for irrigation or poorly irrigated. Therefore, agriculture suffers natural calamities and fails every year.

Even the data released by the puppets say that south Korea's autumn crop yield in 1976 reduced by 1,000,000 tons as against 1972.

Last year saw a decrease of 1,800,000 tons compared with normal harvest.

South Korean publications reporting the miserable situation of the south Korean countryside

A south Korean peasant family who has come to a city in quest of livelihood

Despite the ever-decreasing food grain production, the population grows every year, increasing the demand for food. This destroys the balance between food demand and supply, worsening the food crisis.

In order to keep the balance, the puppet clique has imported one-third of the food consumed in south Korea. But now it is difficult to bring in it because of the worldwide food crisis and the drain of foreign currency. This makes south Korea's food crisis acuter.

The food crisis in south Korea can never be overcome by importing large quantities of foreign food grain or prohibiting the people from eating rice and forcing them to reduce their food consumption. This problem can be solved only when an advanced social system is established and the policy of developing agriculture independently is followed.

The Honam plain parches up in drought despite the prayer to the heaven

TRUE STORY

True Teacher

Under the deep concern of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, Korean schools have gone up for sons and daughters of our compatriots everywhere in Japan. There are more than 160 regular schools.

Teachers of Korean schools at all levels from primary school to university are striving to train sons and daughters of our compatriots to be Korea's true revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved father.

Shin Bu Mi, a teacher of the Korean primary and middle school under Chongryon in Osaka, enjoys the special love of the Korean nationals in Japan.

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"In spite of the difficult and complicated situation in Japan, the educators of Chongryon have energetically conducted the education of the rising generation, taking great honour and pride in their work. ...They have accomplished many praiseworthy things in educating the younger generation." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 441.)

Since she stood on the platform Shin Bu Mi has done many praiseworthy things. She is a true teacher who has trained a large number of Korean children to be ones good at their books and high in national pride.

A few years ago she accepted a child named Chong Su in her class who could not use his legs on account of infantile paralysis.

After his entrance at school, she did everything she could to get him to study as well as other children, taking him to school in her arms or on her back.

One day she got a note from his parents which read:

"Dear teacher, we have just finished the formalities connected with Chong Su's hospital treatment. We inform you that from today on Chong Su cannot attend school...."

It pained her, though not unexpected.

She thought to herself:

"Chong Su should not stop learning our mother tongue even for a short time. We, teachers, should know how to overcome difficulties to bring up the new generation to be true revolutionaries."

The next day she, together with the principal, went to the hospital and expressed her wish to call at it every day to teach Chong Su.

Moved by her noble offer, the hospital made an exception of her and allowed her to have free access to the ward.

Every day, after school, she went to the hospital to teach Chong Su in his sickroom.

One day, Chong Su dozed off while she was teaching.

Adjusting a blanket over him with an aching heart, she thought she had not done what she should do as a teacher. She made up her mind to work out a specific teaching method for Chong Su.

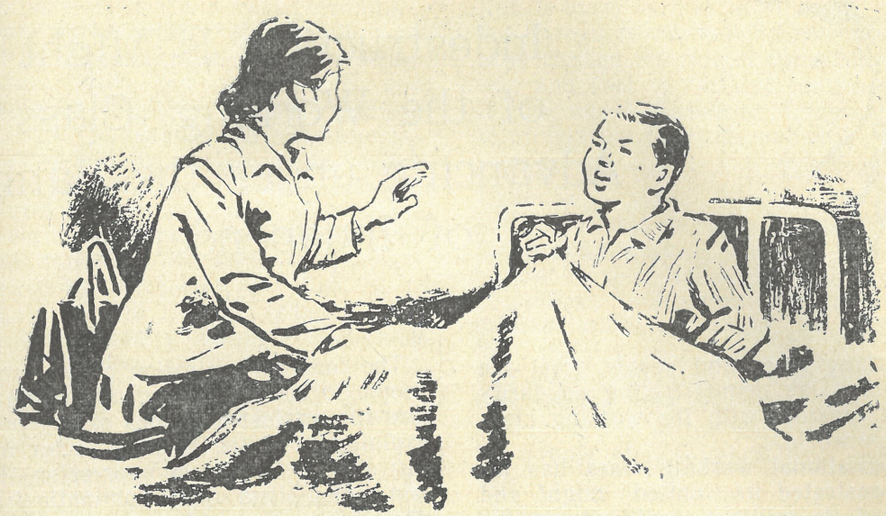
Some Sundays she told him about the fatherly leader's childhood, strolling around the hospital garden, him on her back. Other Sundays, she told him our interesting fables and fairy tales. He became zealous in his studies.

One day he sang:

Mangyongdae, Mangyongdae,
Flanked by the crystal-clear
Taedong-gang River,
You are picturesque.

You are where
Marshal Kim Il Sung grew up.
Even the morning sun
Shines on you first.

The groan-filled hospital resounded with his perfectly pure and clean heart's song.



More than 20 Japanese children in hospital earnestly asked him to sing it again.

He sang it over and over again.

Bu Mi felt great honour, happiness and pride as a teacher of Korean children, and praised him, clasping him tightly to her heart:

"Chong Su, you sang very well. I am very glad today...."

Several days later, she had a high fever and could not move.

Other teachers vyingly offered to go to teach Chong Su in her stead.

Floated before her eyes the figure of Chong Su who was waiting for her, the Korean language book in his hand, among many Japanese boys.

She started for the hospital. It was early winter and the weather was capricious. Suddenly dark clouds gathered and it stormed. When she came to the hospital across a hill, she was all in a cold sweat.

Chong Su read from her face something was wrong with her but could not understand full well what her sincere efforts meant. He only read after her, wiping tears from his eyes.

"Dear teacher, this will be enough today. I will study alone."

"No, Chong Su, please never mind me but read on after me."

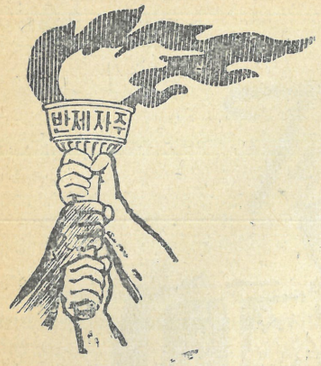
"Thank you Marshal Kim Il Sung...."
"Thank you Marshal Kim Il Sung...."

Her great sincere efforts of six months bore a fine fruit.

Chong Su's school records were very excellent. He, like all other children, did quite well in national language, mathematics, music and all other subjects.

True to the great leader's teaching on the education of the rising generation, she did her best to bring up children of our compatriots to be genuine revolutionaries, and made all pupils in her charge including Chong Su honour and top honour ones.

That is why our compatriots in Japan speak highly of her as "a genuine teacher."



Indestructible Is Might of the Working Class Advancing under the Banner of Independence

Our working class and people greet the militant May Day demonstrating solidarity and might together with the working class of the whole world.

The international working class has always demonstrated its united might and strengthened its militant solidarity in the struggle for abolishing all manner of exploitation and oppression and for the freedom and happiness of the working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The working class entered the arena of struggle to eradicate all forms of subjugation and oppression and achieve complete independence and is shaping its own destiny by its own efforts and on its own responsibility."

For independence, the world working class has waged unendingly the sanguinary struggle to cut off the chains of imperialist slavery, regarding its international solidarity as its weapon against the tyranny of capital.

Socialism opposing all forms of oppression and exploitation and guaranteeing an independent and creative new life has now triumphed in many countries on the globe and hundreds of millions of once oppressed and humiliated people are vigorously building a new life, a new society, free from imperialist yoke, and the working class of the capitalist countries is struggling without letup for the right to existence and democracy.

Ours is a new historical era when the age-old desire of the masses of the working people for independence is coming true on a worldwide scale.

The common aspiration of the progressive people to build an independent and creative new life against all forms of oppression and exploitation is the decisive factor in opposing all the forces of oppression—imperialism, colonialism and dominationism, and destroying the old order and radically changing the appearance of the world.

Along the trend of the times towards independence, the socialist forces, the national liberation movement, the working-class movement and the democratic movement are continuously expanding and the non-alignment movement which has appeared on the arena of history as a great political force has become a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times.

In order to save themselves from ruin, the reactionary forces of imperialism are engaged in all sorts of machinations and persist in the policy of aggression and war.

The forces of imperialism, colonialism and dominationism are engaged in biddings for bigger shares everywhere in the world and trying to draw the non-aligned countries to their sides to put them under their domination and control and split and destroy the world revolutionary forces.

But no forces on earth can stem the vigorous march of the working class and people, the trend of the times, towards independence.

Holding higher the banner of solidarity against the manoeuvrings to alienate, split and destroy the world revolutionary forces one by one, the Korean people will bravely overcome all kinds of difficulties in their way and hasten the victory of the world revolution.

Under the outstanding and seasoned leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great pioneer who started the Korean revolution, the Korean working class and people have traversed the glorious road of worthy struggle for sovereignty and independence and the building of socialism, valiantly getting over the trying ordeals of the revolution.

In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader fathered the immortal Juche idea and showed the working class and people the original way to achieve national liberation and class emancipation by themselves.

He organized and led the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and took back his lost country.

A new powerful and dignified Korea has risen on this land which had been backward for ages and lost its shine.

After the triumphant Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of the US imperialists, our people brilliantly carried out the socialist industrialization in a short time of 14 years in spite of severe war destruction, categorically rejecting the nonsense of the enemies that Korea would not be able to rise again in a hundred years.

In our country with the most advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression, the working people have become the world's first tax-free people and live a happy life, free from worries about food, clothing and housing and enjoying free education and free medical treatment.

Our town and country have become more beautiful.

Our working class and people hit all targets of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Upholding the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, they are now bringing about a steady upsurge in production on all fronts of socialist construction according to the bright blueprint, the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Our people will frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and achieve without fail the country's reunification, the supreme national desire.

The glorious course of struggle travelled by our working class and people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is that of struggle to advance the Korean revolution victoriously and radically change the fate of the country and nation and that of faithful contribution made to the world revolution under the banner of proletarian internationalism.

Under the brilliant guidance of the great leader who always values the solidarity with the world working class and people, the Korean working class and people have fought bravely, upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism, the banner of militant solidarity, since the hard days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and done everything in their power to actively support and encourage the struggle of all the peoples of the world advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Thanks to the energetic external activities of the great leader and the independent foreign policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic, international solidarity with the revolutionary people of the world is further strengthening day by day and the strong voice supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is ringing out from all over the world.

As in the past, our working class and people will fight stoutly for peace and democracy, national independence and the victory of the socialist cause against imperialism and colonialism in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, with the international working class, with the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, with the progressive people of Europe and with all the peace-loving people of the world, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Only victory and glory are in store for the world working class and people united firmly under the banner of independence.

O Gun Sik

Korea As I Saw

Korean Reality Clearly Shows Greatness of Juche Idea

President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, received me, together with Comrade Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica.

It will be the greatest honour and event in my life I can never forget and will be of great significance in my life and the development of our Party.

I was most deeply impressed by the fact that the President is very modest and simple.

My impression was also that every word of his precious teachings gives the absolutely correct theoretical and practical guide to the life of people, particularly to their political activities.

The President talked about many problems including that of the third world. His analysis of the political situation of the new-emerging countries including African countries fighting for independence and sovereignty was wonderfully scientific and clear.

The President believed firmly in the masses of the working people and had the confidence that if the peoples of the new-emerging countries actively push forward the revolution and construction, they can win victory without fail.

His teachings put the key to the development of the revolution in our hands.

He heard our appraisal of the recent events taking place in Latin America and the situation of Central America and gave the valuable teachings showing clearly how to scientifically assess the times and historical development and enabling our Party to lead the people along the right road to national independence and socialism.

We felt the urgent need to apply the Juche idea to our revolution through our short yet valuable visit to Korea and the International Seminar on the Juche Idea.

The reality of Korea we saw during our stay and the brilliant successes of Korea showed us more clearly the greatness and tremendous vitality of the Juche idea.

Everyone in Korea has a clear idea of the principles of Juche and everything created in Korea embodies the Juche idea.

The impressions of Korea and all the precious speeches we heard at the International Seminar on the Juche Idea made everyone feel the necessity of accepting the basic principles of the Juche idea and applying them to his country's revolution and construction.

Our Party will apply the principles of Juche more actively.

The problem of applying creatively Marxism-Leninism was a question which we had not settled though we had striven to do so. The experiences of Korea made us have a firm faith in this question.

We must accelerate the independent and creative development of our revolution by strengthening the ties with the masses knowing the reality best, because our country's conditions are different from other countries'.

The theory on the method of guidance, one of the great contributions to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism made by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, holds a special place.

We will thoroughly scrap the administrative method of work harmful to all parties and revolutionary organizations by strictly following the great leader's method of guidance and thus always keeping in close touch with the masses and strengthening cooperation between the cadres of the higher and lower levels.

The theory on the building of political power applied by President Kim Il Sung to the reality of Korea on the basis of a correct calculation of the socio-class relations during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the experience gained in it are also valuable to us.

The socio-class relations in the Latin-American countries reduced to colonies and semi-colonies under the domination of monopoly capital are totally different from those in the advanced capitalist countries.

The class relations in these countries formed of the working class relatively young and small in its number and the peasantry deeply interested in democratic reforms and of the bourgeoisie closely connected with foreign capital and serving imperialism ask them to adopt a strategy totally different from that employed in the capitalist countries in the settlement of the problem of political power.

The idea on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution created and developed by President Kim Il Sung is of great significance for our revolution.

We learn from the experience gained by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in the establishment of a people's government to find the correct way to put political power in the hands of the popular masses and win the political and economic independence of the country from imperialist yoke.

I am very glad to take advantage of this opportunity to express our firm solidarity with the struggle of the entire Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

If we return to our country, we will more vigorously bare and condemn the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists.

We will fully expose to the broad masses of people in Costa Rica that Korea was artificially divided into north and south and the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists is designed to bisect the Korean people fighting to achieve complete national independence from their yoke.

During our short stay in Korea, we were convinced that the Korean people of the same ancestry with a history and culture should never be bisected by the imperialists.

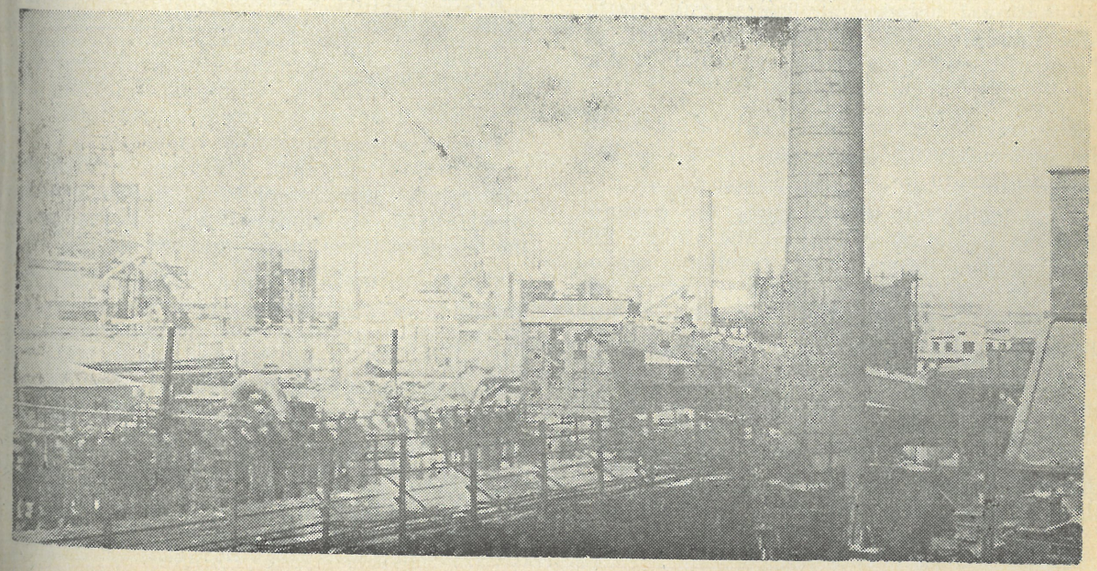
We firmly believe that the Korean people will certainly achieve reunification and separated families will reunite and lead a happy life.

The train of reunification to bring the most wonderful and dignified life to the south Korean people under the imperialist rule will run to the south, tearing down the barriers of artificial division.

William Lehben Soto

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica

Part of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a metallurgical giant



The New-Emerging Forces Bring About Changes in the World

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The non-alignment movement is exerting a profound influence on the great change taking place in the world today." ("The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," Eng. ed., p. 318.)

The new-emerging forces, the non-alignment movement, exert a profound influence on the great changes taking place in the world and mightily advance human history.

Numerous countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, former colonial continents, have won national independence and appeared as an independent political force, a powerful new-emerging force, of our times.

The appearance of the new-emerging forces, the non-alignment movement, on the historical scene has radically changed the international balance of forces, and markedly increased the revolutionary forces of the world and considerably weakened the reactionary forces of imperialism.

This vividly shows the great influence of the new-emerging forces on the changes taking place in the world.

Today, through the struggle for completing the cause of national liberation, the new-emerging forces are exerting a profound influence on the great changes in our times, the progress of the cause of human emancipation.

The newly independent nations, the new-emerging countries, repulsing the offensive of the foreign imperialists and the domestic reactionary forces, are now carrying out the political reforms as their peoples desire, thus laying the groundwork of their more independent life.

They are also nationalizing imperialist monopolies and striving to prevent the infiltration and plunder of foreign capital and protect their resources.

Iraq, Venezuela and Kuwait completely nationalized the petroleum resources and many countries including Mozambique, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India and Mauritius declared the 200-mile economic sea limit to protect the sea resources. Many other countries including Peru and Panama proclaimed the 200-mile sea limit and are taking active steps to guard their seas.

And through the agrarian reform the new-emerging countries regained their vast fertile land and are destroying the footholds of plunder of the imperialists who had exploited their peasants.

While building a national economy, numerous new-emerging countries are constructing a sound national culture, curbing imperialist ideological and cultural infiltration.

They are expelling the imperialists' cultural and propaganda machines and hired trumpeters and resolutely rejecting the imperialists' reactionary publications and the Western films, plays and music.

Thanks to these measures, the imperialists' footholds of aggression and plunder are getting destroyed and the imperialists cannot control the fate of these countries' peoples and plunder their resources at will any more.

The new-emerging forces, the non-aligned countries, are waging the struggle to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one to complete the national liberation cause.

The old international order is one for domination, interference and control.

Using this old order, the imperialist forces dealt with the international issues at will, satisfying their robber's demands.

But they cannot do so any more.

As is shown by the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the UN General Assembly, the UN Conference on Sea Law, the Developing Countries' Conference on Raw Materials, the Fourth and Fifth Summit Conferences of the Non-Aligned Nations and many other international meetings held in recent years, any international problems cannot be solved without the participation of the new-emerging countries and the peoples advocating independence.

Through their stubborn struggle the new-emerging petroleum-producing countries regained from the imperialists the right to set the petroleum price and raised the petroleum price in their favour, which proved a telling blow to the imperialists.

The new-emerging countries formed the Petroleum-Exporting Countries' Organization, the Union of the Banana-Exporting Countries, and the International Bauxite Association and more than 20 other raw material-exporting countries' organizations, the Latin-American Economic System, the Western African Economic Community, the Caribbean Community and other regional and continental organizations and are dealing blows to the imperialists who are plundering raw materials and other resources.

As you have seen above, all these struggles of the new-emerging countries are, essentially, directed against imperialist invasion, interference and plunder.

The new-emerging countries are firmly guarding national sovereignty, frustrating subversive and sabotaging activities of the imperialists and their stooges.

President of Madagascar denounced the attempt of the US to force the reactionary policy upon Madagascar, saying: "The US has no right to point out the way we should follow." And he stressed that Madagascar would build a socialist society and make fast socio-economic progress.

The government and the people of Togo discovered and shattered the plot of the imperialists to overthrow the present government through their mercenaries, before it was put into action.

The Lao people also crushed beforehand the plot of the counterrevolutionaries to upset the progressive present social system.

All this shows that any machinations of the imperialists can never stop the vigorous march of the world people advocating independence.

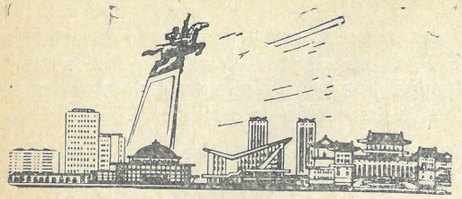
The anti-imperialist struggle is the historical task of mankind. The new-emerging forces play a great role of cutting off the life line of imperialism finally on the three continents in the fulfilment of the task. When the imperialists are completely driven out from these continents, their downfall will be greatly hastened.

Now, imperialism has been weakened by the liberation struggle of the peoples and is going downhill. Though, it still remains a dangerous aggressive force. The imperialists are trying in every way to block the liberation cause of the people and turn back the wheel of history, employing the cunning double-faced tactics.

Especially, the forces of imperialism, colonialism and dominationism are working desperately to split up the revolutionary forces.

It is especially important, therefore, for the new-emerging forces, all the peoples of the world advocating independence, to keep a high vigilance and strengthen their solidarity. Unity guarantees them victory and split brings about their defeat.

Victory belongs to the peoples fighting for justice. The new-emerging forces, the non-alignment movement, will carry out their historical mission successfully and greatly contribute to bringing about changes in the world and advancing history.



News

A Good Start

Our heroic working class and the entire working people turned out to carry out the first-year tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan, upholding the New Year Address of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party Central Committee's letter to the entire Party members. They fulfilled or overfulfilled the production plans for January and February of this year.

The coal and ore mines, factories and enterprises under the Mining Industry Commission carried out at 105 per cent the February plans set higher than the January ones. The General Bureau of Coal Industry fulfilled the monthly plan at 101 per cent, the General Bureau of Ore Mining Industry at 105 per cent, the General Bureau of Machine Industry at 106 per cent, and the Tanchon District Mining Complex at 112 per cent.

The Pyongyang Thermal Power Station and other thermal or hydraulic power stations in the country strove to normalize power generation at a high level, overcoming the unfavourable conditions. As a result, the Ministry of Power Industry fulfilled the power production plan for February at 103 per cent.

Iron and steel works and iron ore mines under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry overfulfilled their January plans and carried out their February plans at 104 per cent or 1.8 times over the figure in the corresponding period of last year, through a vigorous struggle.

The engineering industry factories in different parts of the country fulfilled their February plans with flying colours.

Notable results were gained in the production of various engineering products. As for the manufacture of major products, lorry production plan was carried out at 100.2 per cent, tractor at 115.4 per cent and excavator at 115.4 per cent. The Ministry of Engineering Industry fulfilled its February plan at 107 per cent, showing a growth of 16 per cent over the figure in January.

The chemical industry carried out its February plan at 108 per cent. It fulfilled the nitrogenous fertilizer production plan at 107 per cent, phosphorous fertilizer at 101.3 per cent, carbide at 114 per cent, vinyl chloride at 109 per cent, vinalon at 112 per cent, and conveyor belt at 126 per cent.

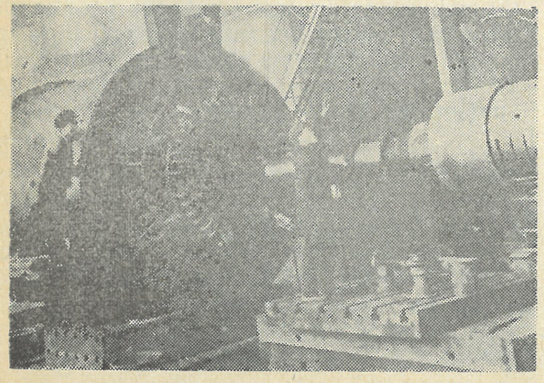
The Ministry of Building-materials Industry, the Sunchon Cement Factory included, admirably carried out its January plan and surpassed its February target by 9 per cent.

All other fields and units of the national economy including the Railway Ministry which is now out in the energetic "200-day fight for a revolution in transport," are overfulfilling their tasks with credit in the first battle for the fulfilment of the new long-term plan.

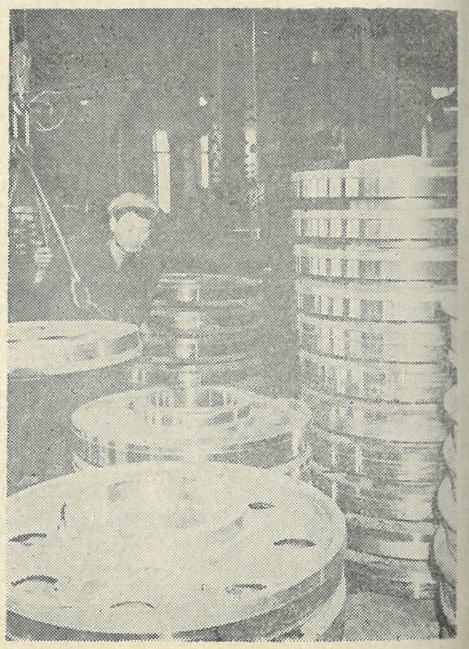
All these brilliant successes are due to the wise guidance of the great leader, and to the heroic struggle of workers and technicians at factories and enterprises in different parts of the country as well as of the three-revolution team members there.

They also clearly show that we have made a good start in the general onward movement for the fulfilment of the new long-term plan.

Workers of the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant effect innovation after innovation in the production of ordered equipment and machines



Workers of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory are stepping up the production of accessories of rolling stocks



PROUD FRUIT OF SELF-RELIANCE

Recently a long-distance belt conveyor was laid in Haeju, a port city on the west coast. It connects the Haeju Cement Factory with the Haeju port across the Ryongdangpo District.

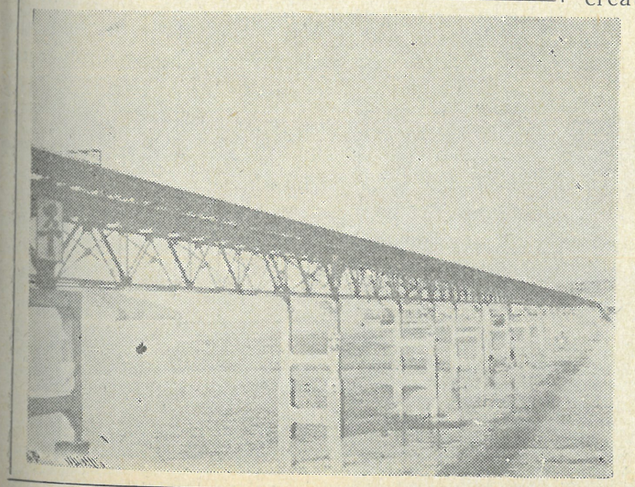
The belt conveyor carries thousands of tons of packed cement from the factory to the port every day.

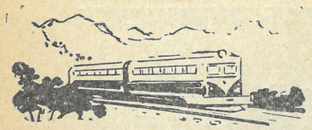
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today easing the strain on transport is of great importance in energetically promoting the economic construction of socialism."

It was built only in 200 days by three-revolution team members dispatched to South Hwanghae Province, workers and technicians of the Haeju Cement Factory and scientists of the pipeline, cableway and belt-conveyor transport research institute under the Academy of Sciences. It is a proud fruit of their devoted efforts and is their present of loyalty to the fatherly leader and the Party.

In order to execute the policy set forth by the great leader for introducing pipeline, cableway and belt conveyor in transportation, the builders of the belt conveyor fully displayed collective heroism and creative initiative and bravely overcame difficulties and obstacles throughout the project. The 1,120-odd metre-long belt conveyor carries more than twice as much cement as the train and saves hundreds of hands every day and many waggons.





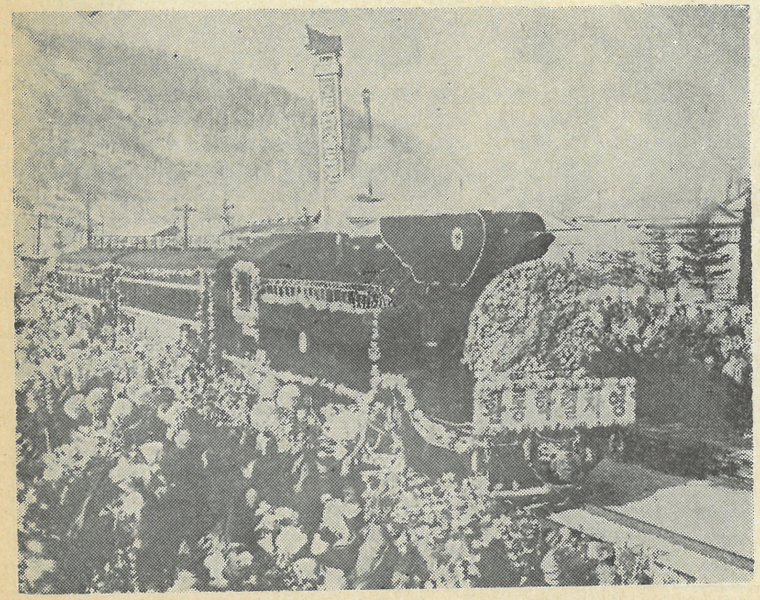
LOVE-CARRYING TRAIN FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Another train for school children began to run recently on the Paekmu Plateau in the northern section of our country.

It runs between the Yugok railway station at the foot of the Rajok-ryong ridge which is so high that even the clouds are said to stop for rest to fly over it and the Yupyong station. It was sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for more than 110 school children in mountain villages including sons and daughters of lumberjacks.

New stations appeared for the train.

In Yupyong there was not a single school before liberation. But now there are three schools and a branch school for over 30 children.



NATIONAL ART CIRCLE FESTIVAL OF AGRICULTURAL WORKING PEOPLE

Works staged during the recent national art circle festival of agricultural working people were of rich content in arming the working people with our Party's agricultural policy and Juche farming methods and rousing them to their implementation and of militant forms which can be performed at any place and at any time.

More than 10,000 works including narrative, music and dance were staged at the provincial, city and county festivals and over 100 excellent art pieces were staged at the national festival held at Dokchon in South Pyongan Province.

Through their performance agricultural working people-art circle members showed vividly the fruitful work, happy life and noble moral and ideological qualities of our agricultural working people working joyously, learning as much as they wish and living a hopeful life in our socialist countryside prospering daily under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

MANSAM

Mansam (Codonopsis pilosula) grows in profusion in the deep mountain areas north of the central part of our country. It is a precious medicinal plant.

Mansam is a perennial liana belonging to the bellflower family. The vine is very tender and creeps 2-3 metres. The oval leaf has soft white fuzz. Milky juice having a special odor comes from the cut end of the vine or root.

The ordinary root is 40-80 cm long and 10-50 mm thick. But the biggest one measures 230 cm in length and 15 cm in thickness.

The root has a yellowish maroon coat and tastes slightly sweet.

In July-August a long peduncle grows out of the base of the leaf and one bluish flower blossoms on its end. The roundish flat fruit is dehiscent and contains glossy tiny seeds of chestnut colour.

The root is dug out in early spring or late autumn and washed and dried for medical use. It contains insulin, starch, fructoside and saponin.

Various measures are taken in our country to preserve and propagate *Mansam*. In the Rangrim region of Chagang Province alone, there are over 5,000 *chongbo* of *Mansam* fields. Over 1,000 *chongbo* of them are designated as a nature reserve.

Mansam helps promote our people's health, and some amount is exported.

LIBRETTO

The Flower Girl

A Revolutionary Opera
Based on the Classic Play of the Same Title

ACT II

SCENE 1

AT GGOT BUN'S HOUSE. EARLY MORNING SIX YEARS LATER.

Women's *pangchang*:
Six long years have passed
But still in darkness she stays.
The sun rose every morning,
But she never saw its rays.

During the *pangchang* Sun Hui descends into the yard.

Sun Hui:
My mother is working at the landlord's house
And my sister's again in the hills all day.
Left on my own in our empty home
I am hungry, lonely and desolate.

The villagers on their way to the fields go along the hill road, casting sympathetic glances at Sun Hui. Sun Hui listens to the sounds of people approaching. As the people go past her and away, Sun Hui comes back and runs up against the flowering tree.

Sun Hui (touching the leaves of the tree):
Dear me! How many leaves the tree has now!

Lost in reminiscences Sun Hui sings.

Sun Hui:
Six years ago with our dear brother
My sister and I planted this flowering tree.

Women's *pangchang*:
Taller than me the tree has grown,
But my dear brother has not come home.

Sun Hui measures herself against the flowering tree. Ggot Bun comes into the yard, carrying firewood and flowers. She puts down the firewood.

Ggot Bun: Sun Hui!
Sun Hui: Sister!

Ggot Bun looks at the flowering tree.

Ggot Bun and Sun Hui:
Longing to see our brother dear
We have tended the tree with devotion pure.
Far, far away behind iron bars
He is thinking of all of us, we are sure.

Sun Hui: **How many more years must we wait for him, sister?**

After a moment's hesitation, Ggot Bun comforts Sun Hui.

Ggot Bun: **He'll be back soon.**

Sun Hui: **Even when he returns, I won't be able to see him.**

Ggot Bun sadly embraces her sister.

Ggot Bun:
My poor dear sister who is blind
Is living in the dark
And cannot see her mother's face or the flowers.
O how it grieves my heart!

Sun Hui:
My sister dear is so kind-hearted.
O if only I could see her face!

Ggot Bun and Sun Hui:
Life for mother must be very hard
Working in the landlord's house and yard.

With tears in her eyes, Ggot Bun hugs Sun Hui and leads her towards the house.

Women's *pangchang*:
For six years mother has been toiling,
Now she has grown old and ill.
But with her children in the village
The landlord will not let her live.

Ggot Bun: Dear Sun Hui, I'm going to sell flowers. Don't go out, stay here at home.

Sun Hui: I'll go to mother. Why doesn't she come to me?

Ggot Bun is about to go out, taking the flower-basket to sell flowers, when Old Hwang and Yong Ran's mother appear, supporting Ggot Bun's mother.

Old Hwang: **Ggot Bun!**

Ggot Bun: **What's happened to mother, grandpa?**
Old Hwang: **She was doing the washing at the landlord's and she collapsed....**
Yong Ran's mother: **Her hands are freezing. Boil some water.**

They seat the mother in front of the house. Yong Ran's mother says: "I'll go and boil some gruel," and exits. Old Hwang follows her. Ggot Bun goes out with a jar to draw water. Holding Sun Hui to her bosom, her mother sings, patting her on the head.

Mother:
Storm clouds gather, lightning flashes.
How can we, my daughters, live!
Hard the world is. How will you manage
Now your mother has fallen ill!

Ggot Bun comes back from the well. Mother embraces her daughters.

Women's *pangchang*:
It's not love of life supports me,
Nor a fear that I shall die.

The night advances and Ggot Bun and her mother turn the hand mill together, with their hearts full of wrath for being ill-treated as farm hands

You alone, my darling daughters,
Give me courage to survive.

Preceded by Baek Man, landlord Pae appears. He is in a rickshaw drawn by Old Hwang.

Baek Man: Hey, Ggot Bun. You must take your mother's place and work for my master from today.

Ggot Bun is dumbfounded.

Ggot Bun: How unjust! Why should we pay so much debt?

The landlord opens his account book.

Landlord: I'll add it up for you.
You took three *mal* of rice three years ago.
Increased to ten *mal*, which includes the interest.

Landlord and Baek Man:
Five *won* in all you received on loan.
You owe me forty *won* in interest alone.

Landlord:
For the water jar which your mother broke,
Plus interest, three *won* fifteen *chon* you now owe.
And eight *won* eighty *chon* you have to pay
For the oil your mother's lamp has burned away
In six years, minus interests—I hardly need say.

Landlord and Baek Man:
I do not count the cost of all the food
She had while she was working for me.
And there's a hundred *won* for that wild root.
And did not Chol Yong burn my property!!

Yet still you refuse now to work for me?

Mother: If I work on for you, there will be no problem, but I won't let Ggot Bun....

Landlord: You can't even earn your keep. So shut up and send Ggot Bun over to me.

Mother: Show pity, sir.

Landlord: Then pay your debts at once. You say you can neither wipe out your debts nor work for me. In that case I shall destroy your hovel here.

The landlord smashes some of the household articles and wrenches away the kitchen door.

Landlord (to Baek Man): **They behave like this because their stomachs are still full. Take their cooking pot away so they can't even drink hot water.**

Baek Man goes into the kitchen and comes out with the cooking pot. Grasping the cooking pot, Ggot Bun pleads for mercy.

Ggot Bun: Put the pot back, please. I'll be your servant.

The landlord makes a sign to Baek Man. Baek Man returns the cooking pot to Ggot Bun with a show of reluctance. The landlord and Baek Man leave.

Mother: Ggot Bun!
Ggot Bun: Mother!

Mother: How can we live in this cruel world?

Ggot Bun:
Don't worry, mother.
I shall be his servant.
I'll go to the landlord's
And work in your place.

Mother:
How can I let you work for hire
As long as I remain alive!
Better kill ourselves than see
You working as a slave.

The mother staggers to her feet and tries to go to the landlord's. Ggot Bun and Sun Hui take hold of her. Mother strives to go to the landlord's at all costs for her daughter's sake, but she cannot move. Ggot Bun and Sun Hui help their mother into the house. After a while Ggot Bun comes out of the house with a small bundle and leans against the roof-post, shedding bitter tears. Sun Hui comes out, sobbing.

Sun Hui: Sister!
Ggot Bun: Sun Hui!

Ggot Bun embraces Sun Hui and sings.

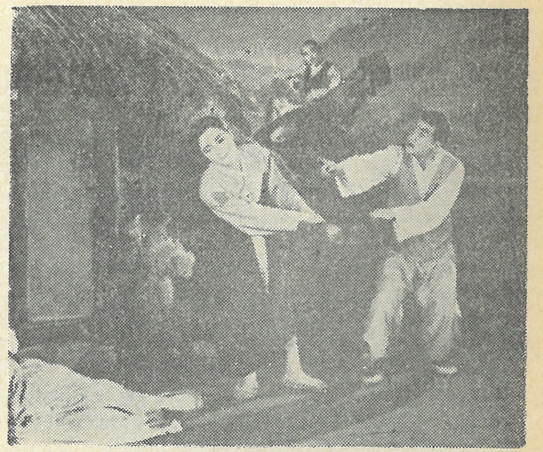
Ggot Bun:
Look well after our sick mother,
Ill from toiling for six years!
We can't live without our mother.
Take good care of her, sister dear.

Man's solo *pangchang*:
When did the rich come into the world!
When did the toilers appear in the world!

Mixed *pangchang*:
Must father and mother, son and daughter
Toil for hire to the end of their days!

During the *pangchang* Ggot Bun, crying, leaves for the landlord's to work as his servant. Sun Hui goes up the hill weeping and calls to her sister in a tearful voice. Their mother opens the door and desperately tries to come out but she is unable to walk.

The stage darkens.



The landlord intends to take away Ggot Bun to get a debt "paid off"

SCENE 2

IN THE COURTYARD AT THE LANDLORD'S HOUSE.

As the stage grows lighter, we see a crescent moon. Ggot Bun is turning the hand mill in the courtyard in front of the servants' quarters. Old Hwang and Yong Ran's mother and others are busy preparing for a commemoration ceremony.

Men's *pangchang*:
From the servants' quarters again there flows
A grievous, desolate sound.
The daughter taking her mother's place
Is turning the hand mill round and round.

The landlord's wife urges Ggot Bun to turn the hand mill faster. Ggot Bun goes out to bring some grain to grind. Her mother staggers in and turns the hand mill in her daughter's place. On her way out Yong Ran's mother happens to see the mother and urges her to return home, rebuking her for coming.

Mother:
I can never let my daughter be a servant
Even if I wear myself to the bone.
All ills I can bear. But my daughter's
Becoming a servant I can never condone.

Ggot Bun reappears and is about to take her mother to the servants' quarters with the help of Yong Ran's mother. Just at this moment the landlord's voice is heard: "Ggot Bun, take the table away." Ggot Bun reluctantly goes into the main house. Yong Ran's mother helps Ggot Bun's mother go into the servants' quarters. Ggot Bun comes from the parlour carrying the small laden table. The landlord and middleman appear.

Landlord: Work hard and you shall be rewarded.

The landlord's wife happens to witness the scene and loses her temper.

Landlord's wife: Who said you could go into the parlour? Go back to your hand mill this minute!

Ggot Bun goes out, carrying the dinner table.

Landlord's wife: Why did you call that young hussy into the parlour?

Landlord: O hell! You're not jealous at your age, are you? Fancy that!

The landlord goes out. The landlord's wife is still angry. Ggot Bun appears and taps the sieve.

Landlord's wife: You'll break the sieve, you slut. You haven't finished the milling yet. What on earth have you been doing?

The landlord's wife savagely pinches Ggot Bun's cheek, grabs and shakes her by the hair and strikes her with her fist.

Landlord's wife: You slut! You only started here today, but you don't do your work honestly. You good-looking witch!

The mother rushes in and begs the landlord's wife to beat her instead of her daughter. The landlord's wife cruelly repulses the sick mother, who falls, and leaves. Ggot Bun runs to her mother and embraces her. They weep together. The orchestra plays. The mother resumes her work at the hand mill. Ggot Bun also takes the handle of the hand mill. Mother and daughter turn the hand mill together in tears.

Women's *pangchang*:
Hand mill, round and round you go,
Carrying their grief and woe.
With hearts full of wrath, they work and weep.
You turn and bear their woe and grief.

Ggot Bun:
As the mill goes round and round,
Time, revolve and quickly pass!

Ggot Bun and mother:
They ill-treat us, grim night advances.
When shall we be free at last!

Ggot Bun goes in. The mother tries to carry the large wooden bowl of flour, but she falls in the middle of the yard and upsets the bowl. The landlord appears and witnesses the scene.

Landlord: You stupid slut! Why have you spilt the flour? It was for the ceremony.

The landlord brutally kicks the mother, making a great uproar. Ggot Bun comes out to help her mother to rise and begs for mercy. The landlord's wife, Baek Man, Old Hwang and women rush in.

Landlord:
Since you have spoiled the offering to our ancestors,
You must pay for your serious crime.

Baek Man, landlord and his wife:
Bring more grain from the store and grind it.
You shall pay at a later time.

With tears in her eyes Ggot Bun is about to take her mother home, when the landlord's wife shouts at her.

Landlord's wife: Where on earth are you off to? Go and heat the room at once.

Baek Man pushes Ggot Bun. She goes indoors, sobbing. Old Hwang and Yong Ran's mother go out through the gate, supporting Ggot Bun's mother.

Landlord's wife (looking in the direction in which Ggot Bun has gone): **Oh, how I hate that slut!**

The landlord's wife whispers to the middleman asking him to get rid of Ggot Bun by selling her somewhere and goes into the house. Ggot Bun, who has overheard them, is dumbfounded. Old Hwang appears after taking her mother home.

Old Hwang: Look here, Ggot Bun.
Ggot Bun: Did anything happen to my mother?

The landlord wants to sell off Ggot Bun

Old Hwang: I'm afraid your mother won't last for long, Ggot Bun. If only we could get some medicine....

Muttering to himself, Old Hwang exits. Ggot Bun is about to run back home, but Baek Man catches her.

Baek Man: Where are you going? Get on with your work.

Despite Ggot Bun's pleas, Baek Man ruthlessly locks the main gate. Ggot Bun laments, loudly beating the locked gate with her fists. Ggot Bun, gripped by deep anxiety, appeals to the wall.

Ggot Bun:

The wall is high and bars my way
and they have shut the outer gate.
To whom shall I my plight relate!
And who shall sympathy display!

Women's *pangchang*:

Moon, the rays you shed are bleak indeed.
Do you know how hard our fate is!
We're assailed by woe on woe,
Ill-treated and humiliated.

The moonlight fades.

Ggot Bun:

Even the moon is pitiless and hides
And the accursed yard grows darker still.

Ggot Bun, accompanied by a women's *pangchang*:

I'll work by day, sell flowers at night
To help my mother to get well.

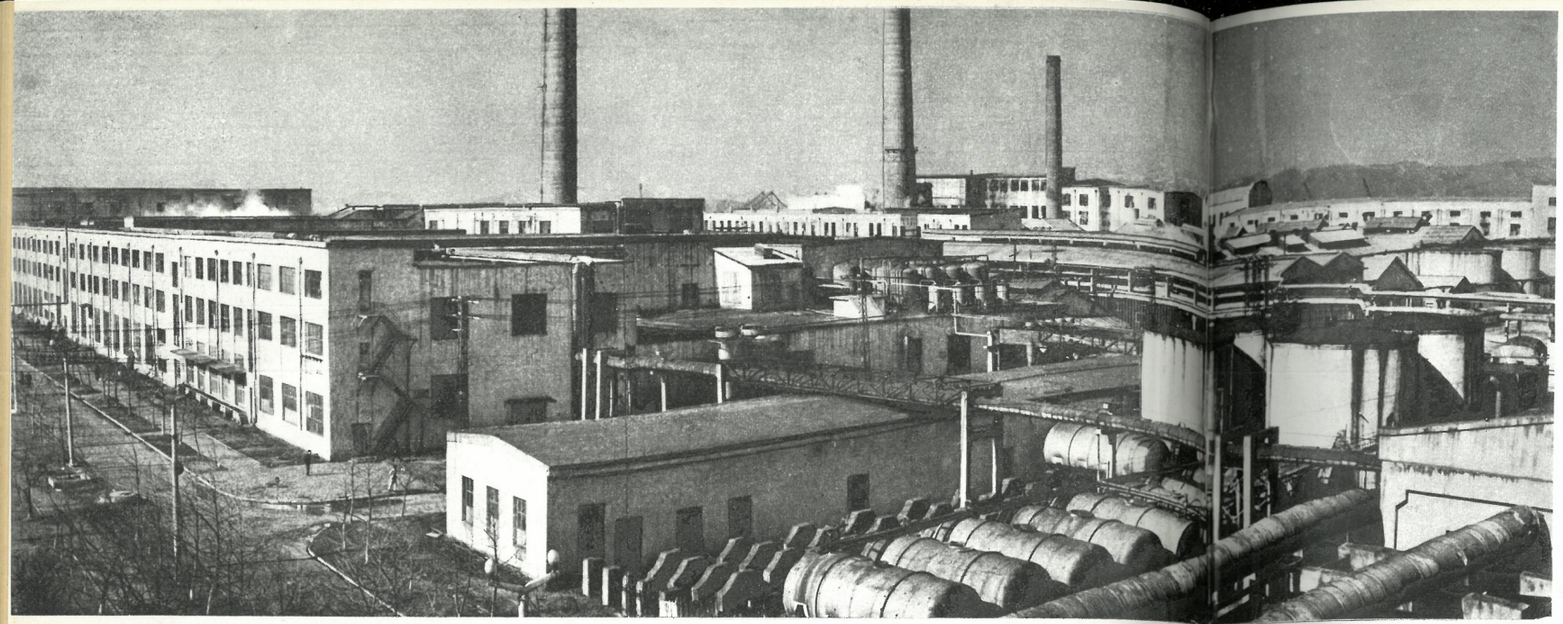
Ggot Bun takes a firm decision.

The stage darkens.

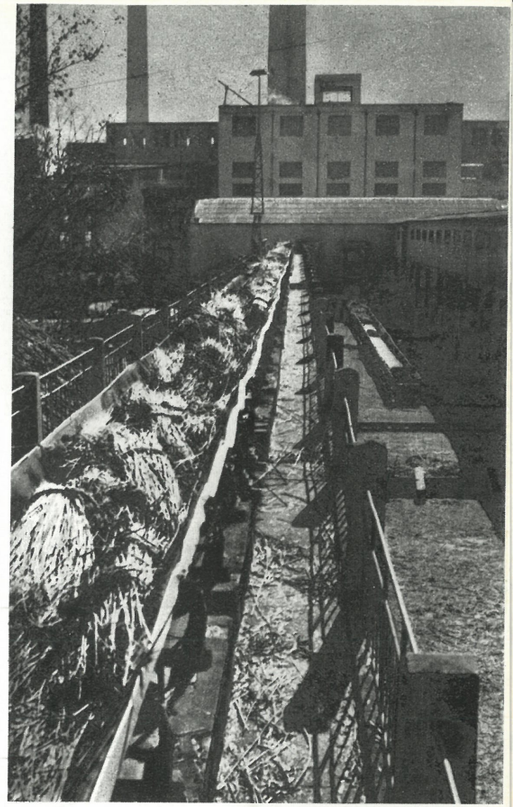
(To Be Continued)

Reed—Fibre

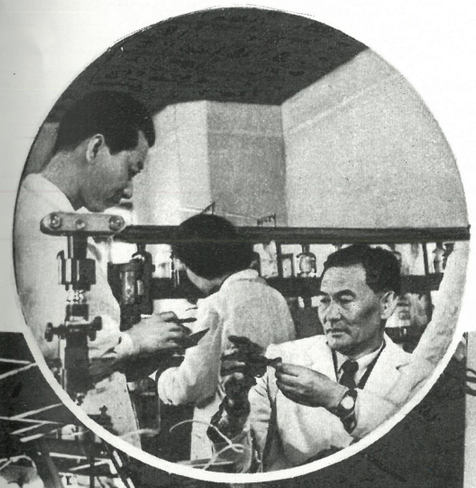
A reed harvest in the "silk island"



Part of the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill



The mill is fed with reed without letup



At the laboratory

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a Juche-based unique policy to produce fibre from reed abundant in our country and intelligently guided our people to implement it.

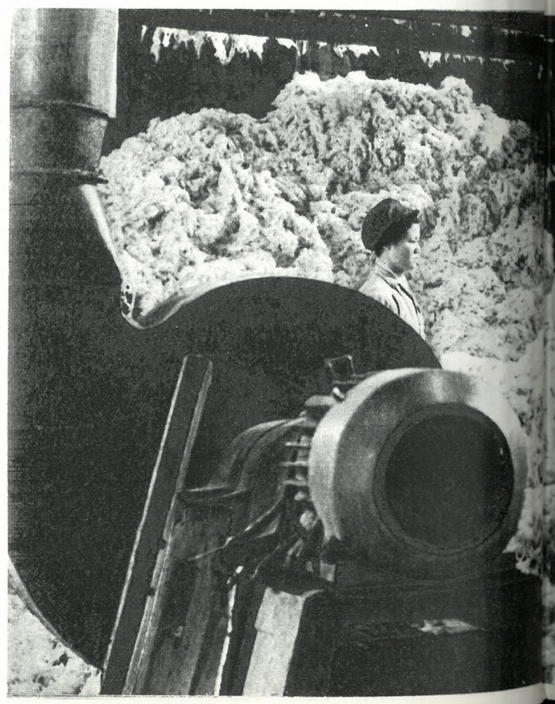
In Sinuiju a strong base producing fibre from reed was established with our technique, design and efforts.

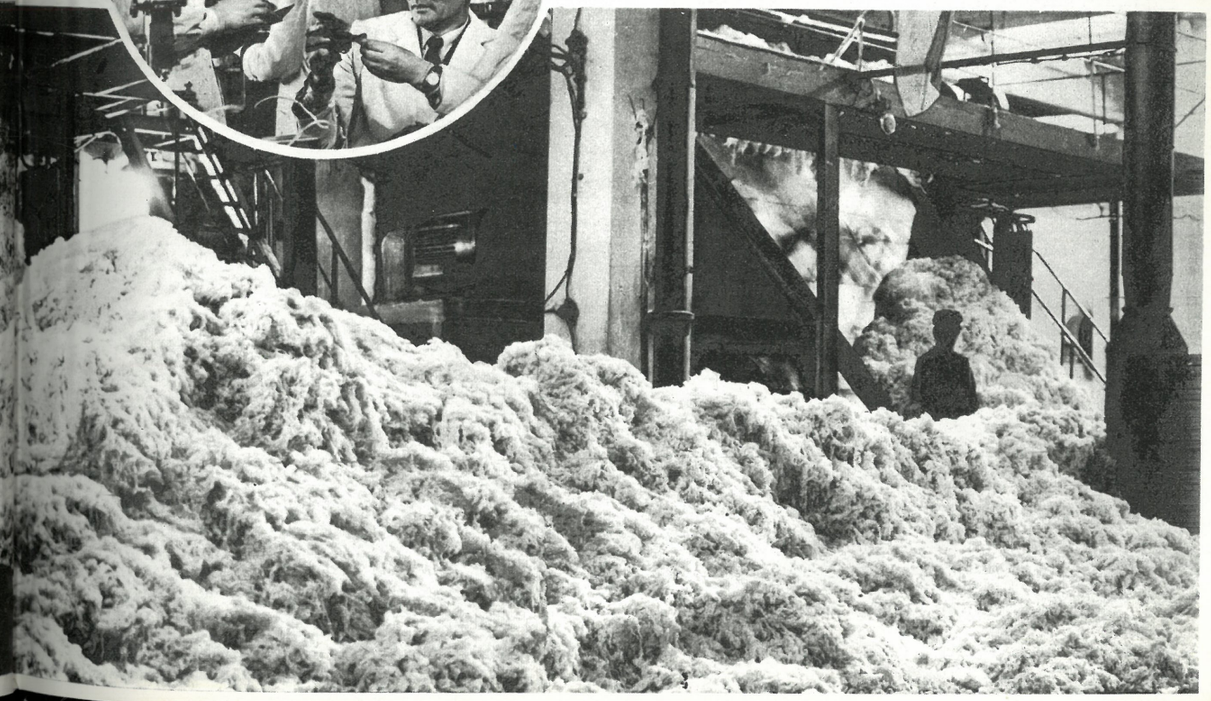
Sindo Island situated at the estuary of the Amnok-gang River has turned into a rich reed producer. Our people call it "silk island."

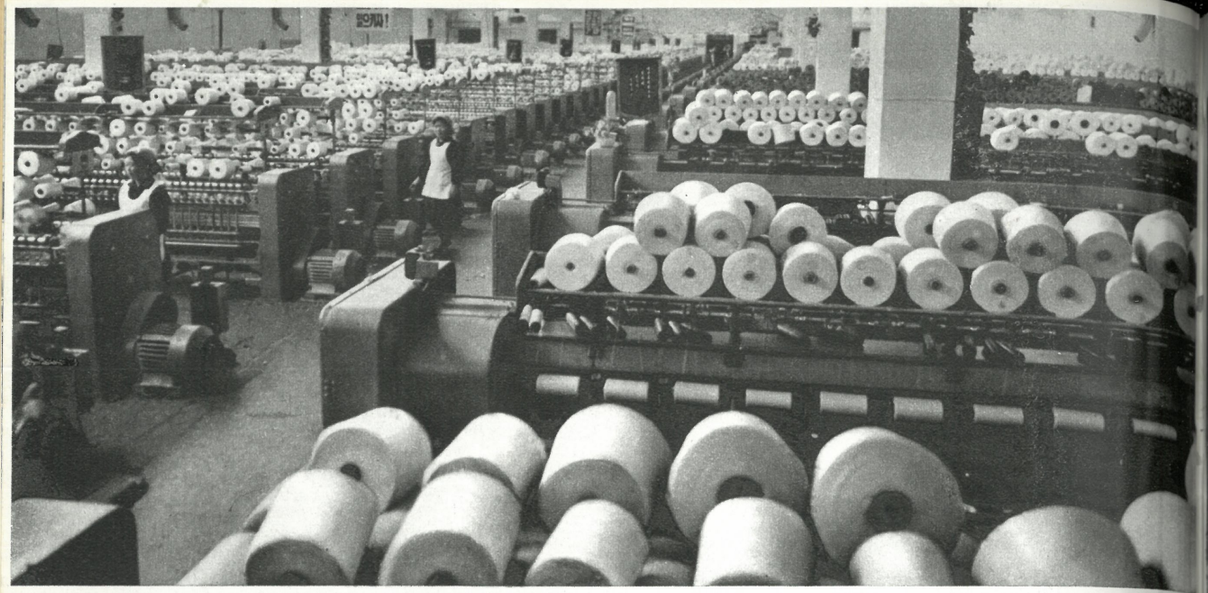
The Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill produces good-quality pulp and fibre from reed.

The fibre produced at the mill is sent to the Sinuiju Textile Mill and many other textile mills, and the pulp is used in the Sinuiju Paper Mill to make good paper.

Reed fibre



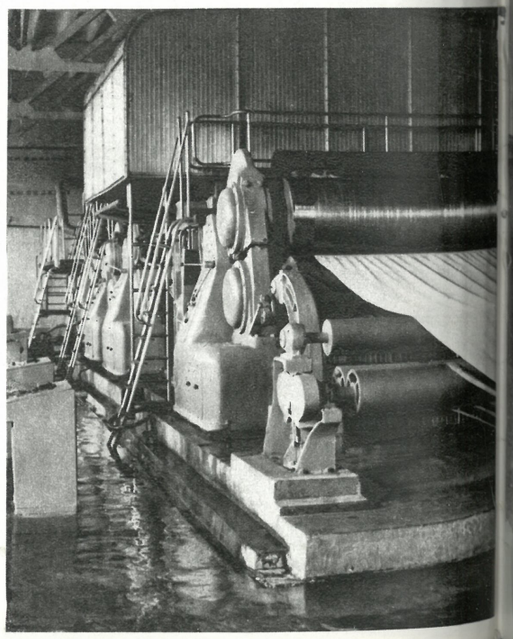




The twisting shop of the textile mill

Lots of beautiful textiles are turned out

Paper is also made from reed



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